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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,417—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY JANUARY 23, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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[illegible]t insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Su scription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage n England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
ASSYRIA	1495	200	Hay	13th Feb. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander E. G. Flower, on SATURDAY, the 25th January 18 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. D. Daugherty, on MONDAY, the 27th January 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wines.
Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

he steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 25th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,

2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st Instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bomb y, 7th January 1879. Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. EUROPEAN,

2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.
TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck.

For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th January 1879. Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th Jan.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	[illegible]	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3732	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
—	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, on the 31st Jan. 1879.
S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

A quantity of stone breaker's hammers, pick irons, and picks steeled.

1 case 700 ozs Genuine Gold Thread.
1 box 172 yards Gold Trimmings.
5 cases superfine Army cloth.
5 ,, colored cotton umbrellas.
2 ,, white long-cloth.
1 ,, Turkey red cloth.
On account of the concerned—
418 kegs of paint.
135 tins varnish.
46 cases Sauterne wine in quarts and pints.
13 ,, Chateau Lafite in quarts and pints.
22 ,, Grandvin do do.
11 ,, Chateau Leoville do.
On account of Ebrahim Joosub—
B G
P & Co. 4 cases striped challies.
1 ,, checked ,,
On account of Sheriff Succoor—
P. & Co.—1 Case plain Challies.
Ditto —1 ditto diagonal Lustres.
On account of Nuthoo Mooljee—
P. & Co.—6 cases Freeman's Chlorodyne.
On account of Abdoolcader Abdool Hoossein—
C. & Co.—14 casks red lead, ex Strathleven.
On account of the Underwriters—
1 case damaged White Jaconets.
Also at 3 P.M.
1 Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

CUMBALA HILL.

THE only desirable BUNGALOW, lately vacated by Thomas Bromley, Esq., and formerly in the occupation of Arthur Crawford, Esq., and Dr. Johnstone, now put in thorough repair at a cost of Rs. 5,000, and the house is renewed in every way. It has an extensive Compound with a lovely scenery all round as if a Bungalow situated on Matheran Hill, commanding a charming natural view of the valley all around; also Fountain in the Compound, with ample supply of water. As the Bungalow is under completion the owner is willing to finish it according to the choice and taste of the intending tenant. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Eschenauer & Cie's St. Estephe	per case of	one doz. qts.	Rs.	12
Do.	do.	two doz. pts.	,,	14
Do. Sauterne	do.	one doz. qts.	,,	15
Do. do.	do.	two doz. pts.	,,	17
Do. Cognac			,,	28

F. SAUQUET & Co.
7, Church Gate Street.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogshead .. ,, 53 0 per hhd.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 12
Pints per 2 ,,	,, 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 43

CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	,, 280
OR	
In Bottles per dozen	,, 23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have

13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

GRAND
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, JAN. 23rd.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
GENERAL JUGGAT JUNG BAHADOOR,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NEPAULESE ARMY,
AND THE
MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY AND STAFF.

DOUBLE PROGRAMME
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Reserved	Rs. 3
Second Class	,, 2
Third Class	,, 1
Fourth Class	As. 8

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15; commences at 9.
Special Seats have been RESERVED for NATIVE LADIES only.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, a BUNGALOW at MALABAR HILL, at present occupied by M. Mowat, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

TENDERS in DUPLICATE COPIES will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for BUILDING a RUBBLE MASONRY WALL on the New Khumballa Hill Road.

Tenders must be sealed and sent in to the address of the Municipal Commissioner before 12 o'clock noon of the 29th instant.

All particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.
Executive Engineer's Office, 21st January 1879.

MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW now in the occupation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Rs. 300.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by the Hon. M. Balfour. Rent Rs. 200.

The BUNGALOW lately vacated by the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft. Rent Rs. 275.

The Upper-storied BUNGALOW known as Rugby Lodge, opposite to Major Ferreau's Bungalow, Bee Hive, on Nepean Sea Road. Rent Rs. 300.

The Upper-storied BUNGALOW next to Dr. Stewart, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Langley. Rent Rs. 150.

The Upper storied BUNGALOW just vacated by Allen F. Furner, Esq., Solicitor High Court. Rent Rs. 100.

The BUNGALOW No. 158, opposite the north side of Mr. P. Fachiri's bungalow, newly done up. Rent Rs. 80, and few other Bungalows for Rs. 100, 100, 75, 50 and 50. For further particulars please refer to the double column advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th instant, or apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

PAREL HILL.

THE Upper-storied BUNGALOW on the top of the Hill, opposite to Government House, the residence of the late Captain Henry. Rent very moderate. Also another Bungalow next to the above for only Rs. 75. The desirable Bungalow near the Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, known as Col. Fuller's Bungalow. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA as OWNERS of GRANT BUILDINGS at COLABA, for sometime before the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, passed into liquidation, suffered through the tenants at Grant Buildings aforesaid serious nuisance from noise caused by the said Company's machinery, the smoke and Cotton fluff escaping from their premises, and that the winding-up of the said Company and no other reason prevented the said Land Mortgage Bank from taking legal proceedings to stop the said nuisance, and that it is the intention of the said Land Mortgage Bank AT ONCE to TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS against any PERSON or PERSONS who by recommencing the working of the said Company's Mills shall renew the said nuisance.

LYNCH & TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, merchant, who died at Bombay on the 19th day of August 1878, and PROBATE of whose LAST WILL and TESTAMENT was GRANTED on the 20th day of January 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA, the Executors named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 1st day of March 1879, to send to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GILBERT, Solicitors, High Court, situate at Rampart Row, Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said Testator immediately after the last mentioned date, the said Executors will DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said Testator, having regarded only to the claims of which they, the said Executors, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Testator's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 22nd day of January 1879.

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT,
Solicitors to the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 6th day of January 1879, presented to the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE by FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE VICAJEE and EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, the Voluntary Liquidators of the said Company, and DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, a Creditor and Shareholder of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard on the 25th day of January 1879, and any Creditor, Shareholder or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 6th day of January 1879.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2,
of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULA, AND POONA.

NEW MILLINERY.

WATSON & COMPANY have just opened a fresh supply of

FRENCH MILLINERY,

and are now showing a choice assortment of Trimmed

BONNETS AND HATS.

Also a splendid selection o Feathers, Flowers and the new

FOLIAGE WREATHS,

so much worn.

CHURCH-GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

TREACHR & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF BLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY RE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTA ISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.				Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
27	0	30	0	Table s or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36	0	40	0
20	0	22	8	Desserrks do. do.	,,	27	0	30	0
12	8	14	0	Tea Ss do. do.	,,	16	8	18	0
12	8	14	0	Egg clt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18	0	20	0
1	2	1	4	Mustpoons do.	Each	1	8	1	12
0	14	1	0	Caddpoons	,,	1	4	1	8
1	4	1	8	Sugapoons	,,	1	8	1	12
2	4	2	8	Sugangs	,,	3	0	3	8
9	0	10	0	Ice (Scissors shaped)	,,	9	8	10	8
4	8	5	0	Ice s	,,	5	8	6	0
2	4	2	8	Buttnives	,,	3	0	3	8
2	4	2	8	Pick Oyster Forks	,,	2	8	3	0
2	4	2	8	Todadles	,,	2	0	3	8
2	4	2	8	Sad do.	,,	3	0	3	8
7	0	8	0	Son do.	,,	9	0	10	0
4	8	5	0	Grapoons	,,	5	8	6	0
3	0	3	8	Ma Spoons	,,	3	8	4	0
4	0	4	8	Ch Spoons	,,	4	8	5	0
5	0	5	8	Sar Tongs	,,	5	8	6	0
3	0	3	8	Kn Rests	Per pair	3	8	4	0
14	8	16	0	Fi elpers	,,	16	0	18	0
				Sp Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6	0	6	8

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.		B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.		C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Table Knives, full	Per doz.	30	0	34	0	25	0	28	0	20	0	22	8
Table Knives, secodessert) size		25	0	28	0	20	0	22	8	17	0	19	0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10	8	11	8	8	0	9	0	7	0	8	0
Game Carvers	,,	10	8	11	8	8	0	9	0	7	0	8	0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4	8	5	0	3	8	4	0	2	8	3	0
Complete Sets, ave		80	8	90	0	64	8	72	8	53	8	60	8
Wheel Knife Shapers						5	0	5	8	4	0	4	8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINESFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
Set of 1⅛ by 1 inch	12	0	13	8
Set of 1½ by 1 inch	13	8	15	0
Set of 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16	0	18	0

☞ Priced sts or information of the Company's extensive Stock of ASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REISITES of every description can be had upon application.

TRECHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL nsignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of NassaMr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, afrom other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin ies at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SMPATHETIC PIANOS,

f Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

ice Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SUERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C.

IMP[illegible]D FROM THE BEST IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. as.
Super DoDamask ......yds 2½ by 2	15 0
Cloths, wich centres ......yds. 2½ by 3	22 0
Double ask, cut by the yard, to suit the largest tables, mmended to Messes, &c ......per yd.	6 8
Breakfast Dinner Napkins to match, from......per doz.	10 8
Super D'ys, fringed ends ......per doz.	9 8
SHEETS, &c.	
Horrockst Twilled Cotton......per pair	9 8
Do Do for double bed ......per pair	11 8
Pillow C ......each	1 4
Summeilts, best fancy Marsella ......each	12 8 16 8
Best En Horse Hair Pillows, full size......each	7 8
Best En Feather, thoroughly cleaned ......each	7 8
Travellillows......each	3 0
TOWELS.	
Readyimmediate use White Honeycomb, strong, soft and ole ......per doz.	12 0
Fine L Huckaback ......per ,,	22 0
Royal tish, the best Bath Towel made......per ,,	21 0
Extra do ......per ,,	32 0
Brownkish Towels, large size, striped Red ...per ,,	36 0
Turkish Blankets, a great luxury, drying the Bath a few seconds ......each	6 8
Cash ent Friction Towels......each	3 8

BLANKETS.	Rs. as.
Fine White Witney Blankets, manufactured from the best Wool ......per pair	30 0
Superfine do. do. ...... ,,	34 0
Extra large do. do. ...... ,,	36 0
Crib Blankets, very light ...... ,,	11 8
Scarlet Blankets, full size, useful for Travellers ...... ,,	26 0
Extra large, made from the finest wool...... ,,	30 0
The best procurable ...... ,,	35 0
RUGS AND MAUDS.	
Our celebrated District Rug, a first rate camping out Blanket, large, strong, rough and warm......each	15 0 18 0
Fine Austrian Rugs, very soft and light, bright colors each	22 0
The Sandringham Rug ......each	36 0
The Exhibition Rug, the latest Novelty, large, the very warmest and thickest made ......each	65 0
Scotch Mauds, plain mixtures or dark Fancy Checks, a very large and choice selection ......each	27 0 30 0 35 0 40 0 45 0 50 0
Shepherd's Checks, in a variety of sizes......each	27 0 to 45 0
A large choice of Tartans including the 42nd Hunting Stewart and Graham......from	45 0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

FRENCH HOUSE,
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

KID GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

SILK GLOVES OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

SILK MITTENS OF BEST QUALITY IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
12th January, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use......	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO.,
LIMITED.
BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN to attend on a Lady and child to Southampton by P. and O. Steamer of the 24th February. Free passage and gratuity. Apply to Major PERREAU, Presidency Pay Office.

FOR SALE, an AMERICAN HOUSE at the PRINCE'S DOCK, at present used by Messrs. GLOVER and Co. as an Office. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, a Bamboo Cart; height of wheels, 5 ft. 4 in., Cushions, Lamps and set of English Harness. Price Rs. 175. Apply "M. D.," Camp, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO (Broadwood's) in good order, Rs. 350 Cash. Apply to "ME.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a new VICTORIA PHAETON and a very fast Grey PEGU, 5 years old. Apply to "GEORGE," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—SCOTT & Co., V. S., have received a batch of well-bred FRESH WALERS, all are broke to saddle, are good tempered, and in good condition, fit for immediate work. Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 18th January 1879.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

BILLIARD TABLES AND ACCESSORIES
of the very best description, always in stock.
Printed Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay,
and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by m st Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. ALGAR is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm at COCHIN, CALICUT, and TELLICHERRY PER PROCURATION from this date.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.
Calicut, 15th January 1879.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 31st December 1878.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th January 1879.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 13th to THURSDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
[illegible]
Bombay, 8th January 1879.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN FREDERICK THEOPHILUS GOAD, B. S. C., [illegible] 5th Regiment Infantry, [illegible] to communicate with the undersigned, [illegible] this date, after which no further [illegible]

H. A. JUSTICE, Lieut.-Col.,
[illegible]
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Aurungabad, [illegible] January 1879.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the monthly supply for 6 or 12 months of TILLY OIL, 60 Bengal maunds per month; also GRAM, 40 Bengal maunds per month. Tenders under cover, addressed,

AGENT, NERBUDDA COAL & IRON COMPANY,
LIMITED, GADAWARRA.
Mophani Coal Mines, 10th January 1879.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, 31st January.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Two Ladies..Rs. 10
Extra Ladies' Tickets ....each ,, 5
Single Gentlemen's Tickets .... ,, 10

Non-Masons may also subscribe. Applications for Tickets to be made through the Worshipfuls of Lodges in either Constitution, or to

JOHN ARMSTRONG, W. M.
No. 54, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

"UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE."

THIS old established London newspaper passed under new management on 1st January, 1879, and will in future be published on FRIDAYS, in time for the Brindisi Mail to India. It will be conducted as a first class military and naval journal, and superintended by officers of literary ability and long service. It will contain all the best and latest military and naval intelligence as well as articles of general interest. The contributors will be distinguished and well known authors.

Subscription,—28 shillings per annum, received at the office, 7, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W. C.

FOR SALE,

JUST LANDED, per ex S. S. MALWA, best plated double, single, and 4-in-hand HARNESSES, extra Superfine.

An English BAROUCHE, built by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of Australian Mares and a set of plated harness, the property of a gentleman, Price very moderate; really a bargain. Horses can be sold separately if required.

An English-built self driving CARRIAGE with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girguam, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bo bay, 27t September 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER. The timber to be sound, square and free from shakes and knots, not less than 16 inches square and from 20 to 28 feet long.

Tenders to state the rate per ton and date of delivery to the Company's accredited Agents in Calcutta, or Kurrachee, also the proportion of timber 28 feet long. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore, and should reach prior to the 3rd March, 1879, upon which date they will be opened.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

W. R. BIRNEY,
For Assistant to Agent,
S., P. and D. Railway Agent's Office, 14th January 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 2.)

BAY OF BENGAL, COAST OF TENASSERIM.
SUNKEN DANGER IN MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

MR. E. C. RUSSELL, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Vessel Medina, whilst on his voyage from Rangoon to Penang via the Coast ports, discovered a dangerous patch of rock and sand with rather less than 2 fathoms on it at low water spring tides; lying with—

Centre of Bound island .... bearing W. ½ N.
South extreme of Cantor's island........ ,, S.W. ½ S.
Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude 12° 15′ 0″ N., Longitude 98° 19′ 50″ E.
[The bearings are Magnetic: Variation 2° 30′ Easterly in 1878.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd January 1879.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mergui Archipelago, No. 216a; Bassein river to Pulo Penang, No. 830; Bay of Bengal, No. 70b; Indian Ocean, No. 748b; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 508; and Marine Survey Department Hydrographic Notice No. 8, page 6.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. Frock Coats	,, 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	,, 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES

GIVEN ON HIRE W TH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22ND JAN. 1879.

BUSINESS here continues in the same stagnant state, and no improvement of any importance has taken place during the day in any of our markets. Accounts from Home, however, are generally more reassuring.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date report a further advance in Consols which are now quoted at 96½, and French Rentes have advanced to 114½.

Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s. 7⅝. The quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper are unaltered at Rs. 75½ for Fours and Rs. 80 for Fours-and-a half.

In the Produce Markets the quotations for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are the same as on Monday; of the former, the week's Imports have amounted to 500 tons, the deliveries to 1,300 tons, and the stock now stands at 12,000 tons. In Oilseeds Linseed keeps steady, but Rapeseed is quiet at previous prices.

The East India Wool sales opened in Liverpool yesterday with good competition at 5 per cent. advance in prices. The total quantity to be offered at the auction amounts to 13,000 bales.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was firm at previous prices, but Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which but 700 bales were Surats. Spot prices are nominally unaltered, and as usual no quotations are given by Reuter for arrivals. Yesterday's Receipts at the American ports are rather larger than of late, although less than on the corresponding day last year, and with an increase in these, we may look for a material decline from present rates. The increase in the receipts has had a material effect on futures which have declined from 9·86 to 9·77 cents per lb., although Mid. Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 9⅜ cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	24,000	28,000	21,000
Four days' ,,	69,000	81,000	61,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,007,000	2,875,000	2,950,000

At the Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon the rates of interest and discount were raised 1 per cent. all round. Loan money in the open market is almost unprocurable.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day we have had the usual Wednesday's stagnation. Both buyers and sellers have shown a disinclination to operate pending news of Council Drafts, and it is at present difficult to form an idea of how rates will tend for the mail. Our to-day's quotations are almost identical with yesterday's, the only alteration being a decline of half a centime in the buying rate for Francs. Rates in Calcutta are the same as here and business there also is reported to be very dull. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7 9-16d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8 1-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 7 15-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...2·10½ to 2·11 ,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at par for demand bills and 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unsaleable. Quotations are nominal at Rs. 94 for Fours and Rs. 99¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

In SHARES the market is somewhat less depressed. Bank of Bombays have been in good demand and advanced during the day from Rs. 667½ to Rs. 675, and other Bank shares are steady. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the general tendency is still downwards. In Press Companies Mofussils have declined to Rs. 160. An improvement has taken place in Land shares, Colabas having advanced to Rs. 750 and Freres to Rs. 100. In Miscellaneous Companies the share of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation have declined Rs. 10.

COTTON here continues very dull. The only business that has come to our notice has been the cancelment of various purchases of New Oomras for January delivery on very favourable terms for the buyers; prices of ready lots are consequently maintained at extravagant rates. For February and March delivery there is no enquiry, and prices for delivery in these months must be considered quite nominal.

Linseed is in fair demand at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull of sale. Dealers continue to ask Rs. 6-14 for ready lots of Gujarat.

GINGELLY SEED continues in good demand at about previous rates.

FREIGHTS are depressed at £1 per ton for Liverpool for ready shipment. For Havre and London the s.s. Scotland has been fixed for a part cargo at 30s. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports there is little enquiry at previous rates.

PIECE GOODS are fairly steady in the Bazaar, but from offices there is little enquiry. Advices by the China Mail which arrived to-day are far from encouraging as concerns Bombay yarn, of which the market in Hongkong is depressed owing to excessive stocks.

COALS are steady but unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	665 xd
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	100
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,000
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowanuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	50
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	3
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	45
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	80 p.s*	760
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	410
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	390
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	730
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	375	1,000	all	80 p.s*	725
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	650
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	750
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	600
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	600-
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	2,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	20
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	80
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	975
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	900
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	180
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	650
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		30
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	1
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	560
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	225
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	775
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	475
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	775
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	475

* For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	800
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	525
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	380
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	57
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	180
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	525

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	760
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218: 3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65· 7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	—	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,745
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	200
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	660
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	190

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 18th January 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,975	0	0
Merchandise	1,11,337	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	645	0	0
Total Rs.	1,58,457	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1878

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,653	0	0
Merchandise	1,18,749	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	515	0	0
Total Rs.	1,65,417	0	0
Decrease Rs.	6,960	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. and O. COMPANY'S S. S. TEHERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with the China Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—To Southampton, Mr. E. Hay and Mr. W. Coulborn. To Venice, Miss S. Cook.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. AND O. CO'S s.s. ASSAM, Captain N. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with the Australian Mail and the following passengers:—Mr. Chadwick, Mrs. Scott and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. Bracefoot, Mr. and Mrs. Jack, Mr. Weatleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Preswell, Mr. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Spensley and 3 children, Mr. Camphill, and Mr. Nosetti.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Jan 20.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	Shanghai, Dec 29.
	I. G. Dalhousie	Powell	Kurrachee, Jan 19.
	Strathmore(s)	Rowell	Calcutta, Jan 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Volbarg	Hanson	Rangoon.
	Modern	Stewart	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Teheran, to Southampton.
Steamer Scotland, to London via Havre.
Barque Oribe, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
17	Euphrates (s)	Paterson	Singapore, Dec 28.
	Ava (s)	Dickinson	London, Dec 3.
	Star of Scotia	Mann	London, Oct 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17.—Steamers City of Oxford, Cyenus and Danish Monarch. ship Iron Cross. Schooner Da Capo.

PASSENGERS.

Per Euphrates—Mrs Paterson, Rev. Mitchell, Mrs Mitchell, 3 Misses Mitchell, 2 Masters Mitchell, Messrs James and Quinlan, Mr Singh, Mr Mackellar, Miss Paul and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Bain and 3 children, a lady and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Pemptone.

Per Ava—Miss Hemming, Miss Holcomb, Mrs Klerian, Mr Wetherall, Miss Wetherall, Miss M Wetherall, Mrs Wooldridge, Mr Mitchell, Mr Liebert, Mr Sanderson, Mr Innes, Mr Purse, Mr Phillips, Mr Coombes, Mr Speller, Mr Watts, Mr Thorpe, Miss Parkinson, Mr Toorloo, Mr Barclay, Mr Davis, Mr Bushley, Mr Bazalgette, Rev. Mr and Mrs Wace, Mr E P Woods

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
18	Colaba (s)	Rangoon.
20	Africa (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—4 cases green colour, Tyebally Surufally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—3 cases cochineal, Framjee Eduljee; 5 cases oilmanstore, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

Strathleven s—16 cases port, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewala; 5 cases sherry and 10 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6,058 bars iron, Megjee Oomersey.

Benledi s—15 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—454 barrels cement, M Mondolfo and Co; 99 cases paper, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—½ ton blackwood, Heerachund Motarjee; 8 gallons lemon grass oil, Essobhoy Ebramjee; 68 bales cotton twist waste and 2 bales rags, Dossa Lalljee; 12 bales rags and 27 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 67 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 45 bales cotton droppings, Dossa Lalljee; 12 bales cotton, Kewaldass Treecomdass.

Rydal Hall s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 407 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Oribe, 90 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.

Teheran s—127 bales skins, and 1 bale hides, Ewart, Latham and Co; 8 bales hides, Nenseybhoy Gangjee; 17 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer; 3½ cwts croton seed and 9½ cwts sandlewood, Allimahamed Hasum; 135 cwts ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum; 332 packages ginger, 234 packages coffee, 600 bales cotton, and 15 bales sennaleaves, P and O S N Co; 120 cwts khuskus roots, Joosub Abdoola; 109 cwts D horns, Alladin Mahamed Dama; 50 cwts D horns, Fazel Mahamed Dama; 30 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy; 11 bales carpets and 5 bales hides, Khulfaubhoy Dama; 999 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 35 cwts gum and 28 cwts M of P shells, Allymahamed Hassum.

Salado—10 bales hides, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 10 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR SULONIECA.

Polluce s—12 bales gunny bags, M Mondolfo and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia s—150 cwts coffee, A Blascheck and Co; 499½ cwts gingelly seed, and 13 bales hides and skins, Volkart Brothers.

Yarm s—278½ cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Scindia s—100 casks cocoanut oil, Vinay and Co.

Assiria s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORTALUGOS.

Polluce s—8 bales gunny bags, M Mondolfo and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Columbia s—4 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 58 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 337 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 30 cwts C horns, M Mondolfo and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Assiria s—600 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydal Hall s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Columbia s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—9 cases sharkfins and 17 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 15 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chattoo; 101 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 24 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersey; 134 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 113 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 10 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 74 cwts Sarabole, Allana Munjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·896
Temperature of the Air	74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·4
Dew Point	60·0
Relative humidity of Air	·598
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·5
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	267

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 23.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

507-78—Prescot and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomed Hajee Jewa Noormahomed—Craigie, L and O.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffar Vullud Wahab vs Kulsam. otherwise Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Walljee Rowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
26-78—Smith and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mozi vs Suggur bin Abdoola bin Yoosuf Suggur.

(Before the Hon. MR JUSTICE GREEN.)

Summary Suit.

25-79—Craigie L and O—John Sands and another vs Vurjee vandass Vullubdass.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

541-78—Smith and F—Sadasew Atmaram and others vs Bhiccajee Succaram and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.
578-78—A F Turner—Mahomedbhoy Adumjee vs Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and another—Ardeshir and H.
237-76—Jefferson and P—Muncherjee Sheriadjee Mistry vs Nursoo Dhunjeebhoy and another—Crawford and B.
402-78—Chalk and W—Gujanun Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B N, and B and B.
405-78—Shapurjee and P—Preimavahoo vs Ruttonsey Heerjee—Shamroo.
406-78—Macfarlane and G—Janmahomed Khaluckdina and others vs Puddumsey Lukhumsey and others—Riming-on H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Wargon, Surg, on duty, from Tannah.

JANUARY 20.

O'Sullivan, Lieut, Sappers and Miners, from leave, from—

JANUARY 21.

Robertson, Riding Master, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Shelley, Captain, 22nd Madras N I, on sick leave, from Hoshingabad.

Gomes, Surg, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Moore, Dy Surg, on duty, from Carwar.

JANUARY 22.

Evans, Quarter Master, 2-11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 16.)

Mr C P Bird, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Ferozepore.

Mr R Clarke, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Rawalpindi, is transferred to Peshawar and appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant at that station.

Captain Wood, Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Rawalpindi.

Lieut Col Riddell, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, is appointed a Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade, substantively pro tempore, vice Captain Marshall, Officiating as Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieut Governor of the Punjab.

Mr Elsmie, Officiating Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr Steel, Judicial Assistant, Feerozepore, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that District.

Mr Edwards, District Superintendent of Police, Shahpur, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months.

Lieut-Col Bamfield, Deputy Inspector General of Police, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police.

Mr Stone, District Superintendent of Police, Karnal, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months.

Mr Broome, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Karnal.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd January 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined is posted to C. Company—No 843, J F Walke.

2 It is notified for general information that Surgeon Major Knapp resigns his commission in this Corps.

3 Bugler Toolman is transfered from D. to G. Company.

4 Members of the Corps requiring Great Coats are informed that the Quarter Master has received a supply which are ready for issue.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon........................22nd, 4h. 42·1m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 23	English Mail expected.	6 38	5 46	11 52 m ...
Fri. 24	......	6 38	5 47	0 29 m 0 30 a
Sat. 25	......	6 38	5 47	0 58 m 1 7 a
Sun. 26	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 48	1 27 m 1 41 a
Mon. 27	......	6 37	5 48	1 58 m 2 20 a
Tues. 28	......	6 37	5 49	2 29 m 3 0 a
Wed. 29	English Mail expected.	6 37	5 50	2 59 m 3 46 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

TOWN HALL,
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28,
IN AID OF THE BAND FUND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WARRE, C. B.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY ARMY.
Front Seats, Rs. 3; Body of Hall, Re. 1.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of Colonel SEXTON, the SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th February, under the management of the following Committee:—

PRESIDENT.
Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.
MEMBERS.
Capt. BAKER.
,, HORE.
,, TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.
,, WEIR.
,, FORBES.
,, SCORGIE.
,, WYER.
Lieut. DUNNE, Honorary Secretary.
,, KEMP ,, Treasurer.
W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Joint
T. DUNNE, Lieut., } Secretaries.

The Town Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NORTH-WEST—Address the Superintendent of Panchgani.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WARDER—January 21st, at Upper Colaba, the wife of G. H. Warder, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT—ANDERSON—January 22nd, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M. A., T. L. F. Beaumont to Sophie, daughter of J. Anderson, K. L. S., House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

EYRES—BROWN-BROWN—January 21st, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. C. Gilder, Edmond Eyres, of Hampshire, to Linda Brown-Brown, only daughter of J. T. T. Brown, Esq., of Byculla.—English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATCHELOR—January 4th, at Snowdon House, Ootacamund, the wife of H. A. Batchelor, Esq., of a son.

CHURCHILL—On Christmas day, at Tonghoo, British Burmah, the wife of Captain Seton Churchill, 44th Regiment, of a son.

GRANGE—January 8th, at Shajehanpur, the wife of J. Grange, Inspector of Police, of a daughter.

GALBRAITH—January 16th, at Mirzapore, the wife of E. Galbraith, Esq., C.S., prematurely of a son, still-born.

PENNYCUICK—January 17th, at Jullundur, the wife of Colonel Pennycuick, R. A., of a son.

THATCHER—January 18th, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. Thatcher, Executive Engineer, I. Branch, P. W. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—January 15th, at Madras, Charlotte Holeman Butler, wife of Major S. E. R. Butler, M. Staff Corps.

PENN—October 3rd, at Sea, on board the ship "Jura," Cecil Penn, Surgeon, Superintendent in H. M.'s Emigration Service, and formerly Medical Officer in the Service of the East India Railway Company.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1879.

AT its meeting to-day, the Town Council will be asked to accept a contract for the first, and what we may also call the chief part of the drainage of the city. The estimated amount of this contract is seventeen lakhs of rupees, while the contract itself consists of three distinct parts, namely, a masonry sewer commencing from the Carnac Bandar night-soil depôt and ending at Love Grove; connecting earthenware pipe drains with this sewer; and outfall works and a pumping station immediately beyond the existing pumping station at Love Grove. Detailed plans and drawings for the first two parts of the work are ready, and it is the contracts for these only that are to be let. It is proposed to let the outfall works and new pumping station subsequently, but as these must be ready at the same time as the main sewer, since it is evident that that sewer cannot be used until the pumps are ready to discharge the sewage at Love Grove, the contract for the outfall works must not be very long delayed, as a good deal of the work is in solid rock, and some of it will have to be executed under water. The estimate for the main sewer and branch pipes is about fourteen lakhs of rupees, and this is the contract to be let to-day. We hear that only four tenders have been received, one proposing to complete the works in seventeen months, one in twenty months, one in two years, and one in two years and a half. The rates of the three tenders are nearly equal, those of the fourth about twenty-five per cent. in excess of the others. We informed our readers yesterday that a majority of the Works Committee of the Town Council propose to recommend the Council to accept the tender which provides for the completion of the works in twenty months, though this is not the lowest tender offered. If economy, pure and simple, was to guide the choice of the Works Committee, we cannot understand why that Committee did not wash its hands of all responsibility and accept the lowest tender. This would have been intelligible, while the recommendation of the Works Committee has nothing apparently to rest upon except that the works will be completed in twenty months. But here again the Committee are at fault, for there was one tender for completing the works in seventeen months.

The recommendation of the Works Committee will not come before the Town Council to-day in such a way as to give confidence to the Council. And all the more will this be the case, as there is not a single Engineer on the board who could judge both tenders and tenderers on their true merits. We would scarcely care to take the trouble to minutely dissect and discuss these drainage contracts, but for the reason that the future drainage of the city may be wholly marred as a sanitary measure, and the money spent upon it worse than wasted, if the works that are now to be executed under these contracts are not of the most durable and perfect kind. Of the two prominent questions which the Town Council are to consider to-day in letting contracts, economy and efficiency, the latter is certainly the most important, and this is the view taken by Mr. Walton and the Municipal Commissioner. Ever since the Corporation decided that the city should have a drainage system, every advocate of drainage, perceiving it must be more difficult to execute a good sanitary work of this kind in a tropical than in a temperate climate, has insisted that nothing less than the best work would do; the Council will therefore have to consider whether the best and the cheapest work go together. The men who are empowered to let these drainage contracts are certainly those who are to be held mainly responsible for their efficiency; it is, therefore, no light matter to decide a question of this kind. It is necessary for the Council to be well assured that the Engineer and the Commissioner have confidence in the contractors who are to be entrusted with the work. If this confidence is wanting it is almost impossible for the work to go on as it should do. There will be friction in various ways, and in a contract of this kind, where the works are to go on at fifty places simultaneously, facilities for executing a *veneering* order of work will not be wanting. If what we hear is true, both the Engineer and Commissioner have protested against the acceptance of three of the tenders, and after giving their reasons in favour of a particular tender, had declared they will not regard themselves responsible for failure that may take place in the execution of the works if any of the tenders of which they disapprove are accepted. This may be regarded as putting undue pressure upon the Council, and it is perhaps unfortunate that these executive officers should have put the matter in this [illegible]. But, however that may be, it is most undesirable that the Council should place itself in direct antagonism to its chief executive officers in a matter about which the Council itself knows very little and of which the executive officers must know a good deal. The Council, we think, should do nothing that would relieve the executive officers of the most direct responsibility for the works from beginning to end. A drainage system is undoubtedly a work that demands something more than the ordinary skill and intelligence of a Bombay house-builder. It is utter nonsense to say that no experienced skill are required to execute such a system in the most thorough and perfect manner, and that any bricklayer can build a brick sewer or lay a pipe drain. An ordinary bricklayer may build a small length of a sewer or lay a few pipe drains, but executing a large part of a complete system for a city such as Bombay is a very different thing. We doubt very much whether any Bombay house contractor could discover a [illegible] in a deranged house drainage except by digging up the whole premises. It comes to this, that when large drainage works are to be executed, they require to be executed by a skilled contractor. The Corporation has already boasted that it has sanctioned a superabundance of drainage and other engineers, and we think that its liberality in this respect is more creditable to its heart than its head, but providing an extra engineer does not do away with necessity of engaging the best available contractor to execute a drainage system; if it does, then any person might send in a tender for the works and expect the engineers to teach him work.

The Corporation has already had dearly purchased experience of letting contracts for cheap works and reaping the consequences. The Council is bound to assure itself that it is going to avoid the errors of the past. We put it to the Council honestly to say how many of the large contracts of the city, from the execution of the Vehar water works, down to the Tulsi water works, and the Marine Street sewer, have been executed without vexatious delays, without references to solicitors, and without eventual direct and indirect losses to the Municipality? And if it be true that cheap contracts have always proved to be the dearest, then certainly any failure of the drainage system will be the dearest contract ever entered into by this Municipality. It is not easy to reckon up all the contingencies that may arise in executing the contracts we are now discussing; what the Council should be assured is, that the contractor should not only be a person of means, character, and experience, but also a man who may be trusted to make arrangements in such a way as to complete the engagement well within the time and give satisfaction all throughout the period of the contract. If the Council can obtain all this it is their own interest to secure it and relieve themselves of a very great responsibility. The Council should be asked to remember that the drainage of a city is a professional question, and although the system of drainage to be executed has been approved by professional men, the execution of the system remains to be approved by professional men also. The Council is composed of laymen, and if they decide directly in opposition to professional opinion, the public cannot hold them blameless. We have previously said that though the present Council was not constituted of exactly the same elements as previous Councils, that it was entitled to a fair trial and should be judged by its public acts. To this opinion we still adhere.

THE CATHEDRAL PULPIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "Layman" will read my letter again, he will see that I never said I was in the Cathedral on Sunday last, or made any complaint against the reverend gentleman who preached. From your editorial note it appears that others have written to you on the subject of last Sunday evening's sermon, but as I was not present I know not whether it was good, bad, or indifferent. I simply made a suggestion and referred to a sermon preached by the Bishop which I thought, and I have heard many others express the same opinion, was unfit for young girls to hear. The concluding words of the penultimate sentence of verse 39 of Judges I. is hardly what one would care to have explained to one's daughter. The Bishop seemed to take that sentence, as he repeated it more than once.

January 22. TEXT.

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB OF ST. XAVIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "A. P. A's" letter in your issue of to-day about a Latin inscription on the tomb of St. Francis Xavier, I would draw your correspondent's attention to page 289 of Dr. Fon's learned work on Goa, lately published, where he will find both the correct inscription and its translation.

Jan. 22. L. S.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading the intimation of the "Gibbs' Memorial" Committee in your paper, it occurred to me that the foundation of a good school would be an admirable way of perpetuating among us the name of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs.

He being a freemason, I would suggest to his brother masons here that they—both English and Scotch constitutions—should unite to erect this substantial memento of his sojourn in India. Although it would be especially for the children of freemasons, others need not be excluded; but this would be an after question.

A good school in some healthy hill station has long been needed in this Presidency; and with regard to its situation Sir Richard Temple, in his minute, has pointed to Panchgani as a most desirable site for the erection of a school. If this were fairly started, I believe that subscriptions would pour in from all parts of the Presidency. In the event of this suggestion being carried out, the school might be called the "Gibbs' School." N.

THE PANCHGANI CLERGYMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should consider myself deficient in gratitude were I not to acknowledge with thanks the information contained in "High Churchman's" letter in your issue of the 17th, and also deficient in courage were I to submit quietly to his sneers. "A Layman's" query of the 16th was intended for the Bishop, but a superior person and "High Churchman" took the trouble to reply. Perhaps he may have a bishopric in perspective and wishes to practise for it. However this be as it may, he evidently missed his aim this time, and his remarks, if nothing, yet they are creditable and worthy productions of the mind of a superior person. He should [illegible] other people to sound his praises about superiority, and not to know that "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

To bring the matter more forcibly to the Bishop's notice, I will state what happened, and trust that he, through his Chaplain, may give a public reply to "Layman's" questions. A circular signed by the Superintendent of Mahableshwur was sent round on the 3rd, to the effect that "the *Rev.* Mr. Hawthorne would hold service on the 5th," &c., &c., which he did twice; again he did the same on the 12th. I would ask again, is he an ordained clergyman or not?

If a man has presumption enough, without the consent of the church, to don the cassock and gown, and mount the pulpit and go through the Church of England service, to the absolution, is it not an *imposition*? If the Church is a consecrated one, can any impostor who professes to be able to preach a sermon be allowed to do so in it? If so, what is the use of consecration and what is the use of ordination? This is surely a matter sufficient for the Bishop to enquire into.

Jan. 20. A LAYMAN.

DEPOSIT RECEIPT HOLDERS IN NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S FOUR MILLS.

WE are enabled to place before our readers to-day lists, alphabetically arranged, of the holders of deposit receipts in the four Spinning and Weaving Companies, to which Nursey Kessowjee was the secretary, treasurer, and agent. They show at a glance the liability of each mill on account of loans on deposit receipts. There are in all 193 receipts, of which 52 are on account of the Nursey Mills, representing a debt of Rs. 7,83,900; 34 on account of the Colaba Mills, representing a debt of Rs. 6,40,714; 74 on account of the New Fleming Mills, representing a liability of Rs. 11,23,467; and 33 on account of the New Alexandra Mills, representing a debt of Rs. 6,75,394; or, on account of the four mills, a total liability of Rs. 32,23,475. Although the receipts number 193, two or more of them are held by the same person, so that the total number of holders is reduced to 107 persons, to whom the abovementioned sum of Rs. 32,23,475 is owing by the four mills. The names of the receipt holders, with the amounts due to each, are as follow:—

THE NURSEY MILLS.

Names.	Amount.
Amichund Petamber Rs.	12,000
Amratram Mahiputram	5,000
Bhavsungjee Raghoobhoy	17,000
Bank of Bombay	3,00,000
Byramjee Nowrojee	11,000
Becherdas Ambaidas	10,000
Bunsilal Abeerchund	10,000
Bhanjee Vithul	5,600
Bhogilal Lulloobhoy	1,000
Chuggonlal Hargovind	5,000
Curramchund Premchund	5,000
Culliandas Bhugwandas	2,500
Custoorchund Tarrachund	16,000
Damjee Narronjee	3,000
Devali, wife of Lulloo Manekchund	3,000
Darashah Dorabjee	3,000
Devjee Veerjee	5,000
Gordhundas Nurseydas	6,000
Goolamally Kiamally	5,000
Gunneshdas Thakurdas	5,000
Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, trustees of	50,000
Hurjeevan Vussonjee	5,600
Jairam Lukhmidas	10,000
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	62,500
Khoosulchund Manokchund	1,500
Kissonrao Gopal Deshmukh	3,500
Luchmandas Bhicunchund	5,000
Lulloobhoy Futtehchund	5,000
Motichund Raveechund	7,000
Manibhoy Lalbhoy	10,000
Manore Hurrukchund	35,000
Munsookbhoy Buggoobhoy	5,000
Moolchund Jumnadas	5,000
Munsookram Candas	5,000
Muggonlal Chuggonlal	3,000
Nagindas Premchund	10,000
Nemchund Khimchund	5,000
Nursey Soonderjee	5,000
Nonsey Kheraz	25,000
Narronjee Goolabchund	7,000
Nemchund Malapchund	10,000
Nurrotumdas Hurjeevundas	10,000
Nagindas Hurjeevandas	5,000
Peroo Mahomed	25,000
Pestonjee Byramjee	3,400
Raeesey Amerchund	4,000
Surat Jain School	5,000
Sakulchund Purshotum	5,000
Tullockchund Manokchund	4,000
Tricumlal Jumnadas	5,000
Vullubhram Abeechund	6,000
Vussonjee Devchund	7,500
Total Rupees	7,83,900

THE COLABA MILLS.

Names.	Amount.
Amichund Petamber Rs.	5,000
Bhavsungjee Raghoobhoy	15,000
Bank of Bombay	3,00,000
Chuggonlal Hurgovundas	10,000
Custoorchund Tarrachund	12,000
Dowjee Sojpar	2,500
Dowjee Veerjee	6,000
Dattoobhoy Dossa	5,000
Gopejee Canjee	6,500
Gunneshdas Thakurdas	5,000
Hurbhum Nursey and Kessowjee	17,489
Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib	21,825
Hajee Sahebdeen Goolam Hoosein	5,000
Itcharam Hurjeevandas	5,000
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	25,000
Jokiram Jusraj	25,000
Lulloobhoy Futtehchund	5,000
Luchmundas Bhickunchund	5,000
Motichund Raveechund	9,000
Manibhoy Lallbhoy	4,000
Manore Hurrukchund	10,000
Mansookram Candas	2,500
Nagindas Premchund	10,000
Nemchund Khemchund	5,000
Nausey Khyraz	29,000
Purshotum Hurgovun	5,000
Poonjaram Mayaram	2,500
Peroo Mahomed	50,000
Rehma, widow of Hajee Harroo	5,900
Sakulchund Purshotum	5,000
Sakurchund Lallbhoy	5,000
Sittaram Bal Josi	4,500
Shamjee Ludha	10,000
Vullubhram Hemchund	7,000
Total Rupees	6,40,714

THE NEW FLEMING MILLS.

Names.	Amount.
Amichund Petamber Rs.	15,000
Ascurn Tokersey	10,000
Alladin Dewjee	20,000
Bank of Bombay	3,50,000
Becherdas Ambaidas	10,000
Bhausingjee Raghoobhoy	20,000
Bansilal Abeechund	10,000
Badrichund Premsookh	5,000
Byramjee Nowrojee	5,000
Custoorchund Tarrachund	23,000
Custoorchund Savaichund	2,200
Chuggonlal Hukkumchund	1,000
Chuggonlal Hurgovundas	15,000
Choonilal Jaithasha	2,500
Choonilal Nanchund	3,000
Choonilal Sakurchund	10,000
Cowasjee Dady Limjee	10,000
Dalputbhoy Baghoobhoy	4,000
Dharamsey Khemjee	7,500
Damjee Narronjee	2,500
Devjee Veerjee	6,000
Eshwarlal Ochavram	5,000
Gopaldas Madhowdas	15,000
Geerjashunker Vijayshunker	25,000
Gunneshdas Thakurdas	5,000
Hurjeevundas Boolakheedass	2,775
Hurjeevundas Bhowanbhoy	5,000
Hurjeevun Vussonjee	6,000
Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib	37,292
Hajee Ismail H. Hubib, trustees of	75,000
Hajee Syfoodin Goolam Hoosein	5,000
Itcharam Hurjeevundas	5,000
Jumnadas Petamberdas	5,000
Jairam Lukhmidas	10,000
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	62,500
Joomabhoy Lalljee	5,000
Khetseedas Hurmookroy	25,000
Lulloobhoy Futtehchund	8,000
Ludha Anundjee	3,000
Luchmondas Bhickundas	5,000
Manore Hurrukchund	30,000
Mogun Seevchund	3,500
Moolchund Jumnadas	5,000
Mansookram Candas	5,000
Maleechund Jaichund	5,000
Muggonlal Chuggonlal	3,000
Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons	15,000
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Jehaina	11,000
Maneckjee Rustomjee Sooklajee	2,000
Nemchund Melapchund	15,000
Nagindas Nuthoobhoy	2,500
Nagindas Culliandas	5,000
Nagindas Hurjeevundas	2,500
Narronjee Premjee	10,000
Nursey Soorjee	1,500
Nensey Khyraz	5,000
Oomedlal Petamber	3,100
Premchund Becher	2,500
Poonjabhoy Mayaram	2,500
Premchund Bhagoobhoy	2,500
Peroo Mahomed	25,000
Rukhminbai	14,000
Roopchund Javerchund	7,500
Shateevatti, temple of	16,500
Soona, wife of Goculdas	3,000
Sakurchund Lallbhoy	5,000
Shamjee Ludha	10,000
Soonabai, wife of Bomanjee	2,600
Tricumlal Jumnadas	5,000
Tribhovundas Hurjeevundas	5,000
Vurjeevundas Narrotumdas	10,000
Vullubhram Hemchund	7,000
Vussonjee Devchund	30,000
Vagjee Coorjee	15,000
Total Rupees	11,23,467

THE NEW ALEXANDRA MILLS.

Names.	Amount.
Ascurn Tokersey Rs.	5,000
Amichund Petamber	4,000
Bank of Bombay	3,00,000
Bulloobhoy Jan Mahomed	11,000
Bhavsungjee Raghoobhoy	15,000
Custoorchund Tarrachund	9,000
Cullianjee Hansraj	10,000
Chotalal Oomedram	15,000
Chuttoorbhooj Petamber	4,000
Dowjee Veerjee	5,000
Hajee Ismail H. Hubib, trustees of	1,02,281
Hurbhum Nursey	4,365
Hajee Syfoodin Goolam Hoosein	5,000
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	25,000
Lulloo Keval	5,000
Motichund Raveechund	9,000
Manibhoy Lallbhoy	10,000
Maneklal Damodhar	9,000
Nensey Khyraz	30,000
Nemchund Melapchund	5,000
Nemchund Khemchund	5,000
Purshotum Hurgovun	5,000
Premchund Roychund and others	4,000
Pestonjee Byramjee Kapadia	2,200
Ramchunder Ruttonchund and Sakulchund Nagurdas	10,000
Roopchund Premchund	5,000
Rambai, widow of Lukhumsey Sewjee	5,000
Sakulchund Nagurdas and Motichund Nathoo. For a temple	13,748
Sakulchund Purshotum	10,000
Tricumlal Jumnadas	2,500
Tarrachund Gunshamdas	300
Vaghjee Coorjee	22,500
Vussonjee Devchund	7,500
Total Rs.	6,75,394

PRINCIPAL CREDITORS.

Forty-four of the abovenamed holders hold receipts from two or more of the four companies. Their names, arranged alphabetically, and aggregate claims are as follow:—

Names.	Total Claim.
Amichund Petamber Rs.	36,000
Ascurn Tokersey	15,000
Bank of Bombay	12,50,000
Becherdas Ambaidas	20,000
Bhavsungjee Raghoobhoy	67,000
Bansilal Abichund	20,630
Byramjee Nowrojee	16,000
Custoorchund Tarrachund	60,000
Chuggunlal Hurgovundass	30,000
Damjee Narronjee	5,500
Devjee Veerjee	22,000
Gunneshdas Thakurdas	15,000
Hurjeevun Vussonjee	11,000
Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib	59,117
Hajee Ismail H. H., trustees of	2,27,281
Hajee Syfoodin Goolam Hoosein	10,000
Hurbhum Nursey and Kessowjee	21,854
Itcharam Hurjeevundas	10,000
Jairam Lukhmidas	20,000
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	1,75,000
Lulloobhoy Futtehchund	13,000
Luchmondas Bhickundas	15,000
Manore Hurruckchund	75,000
Moolchund Jumnadas	10,000
Mansookram Candas	12,500
Muggonlal Chuggonlal	6,000
Motichund Raveechund	23,000
Manibhoy Lallbhoy	[illegible]
Nemchund Melapchund	30,000
Nagindas Hurjeevundas	7,500
Nensey Khyraz	89,000
Nemchund Khemchund	15,000
Nagindas Premchund	20,000
Poonjabhoy Mayaram	5,000
Peroo Mahomed	1,00,000
Purshotum Hurgovun	10,000
Pestonjee Byramjee Kapadia	5,600
Sakurchund Lallbhoy	10,000
Shamjee Ludha	20,000
Sakulchund Purshotum	20,000
Tricumlal Jumnadas	12,500
Vullubhram Hemchund	14,000
Vussonjee Devchund	45,000
Vaghjee Coorjee	37,500

THE MERRY-MAKERS.

THIS evening the Merry-Makers play at the Esplanade Theatre before a distinguished party—the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaulese Army and the members of his family and suite. A grand special performance has consequently been arranged, so we look to-night for an entertainment of more than usual interest, and one that will draw a crowded house.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT S. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Government s. s. Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain W. G. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee 19th January, with the following officer and details:—Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, R. A., 8 rank and file, 9 women, and 27 children of the 83rd European Regt., and also 13 men of the 28th and 32 men of the 5th and 19th N. I., 5 native officers, and 3 public and 6 private followers.

THE PROPOSED FACTORY ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when a Factory Bill is before the Legislative Council a few remarks upon the subject may be timely, as so much interest is felt in the subject. There are some public-spirited citizens of Bombay who have devoted much attention to this matter. Dr. Blaney has written an able letter to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee on the subject, but it is one which does not lie within the ordinary scope of his duties or business of life, and of which he is supposed not to have any practical experience. Dr. Blaney in the first paragraph of his letter says that he does not attach much importance to the opinion of millowners and mill agents who are all pecuniarily interested in this industry. This is simply sheer injustice. No one can better inform the public than the millowners and mill agents on the subject which is thought so important to the interests of vast masses of the working classes of India, and the effect such legislation may have for good or for evil upon the present and future generations of those who depend upon mills and factories for their daily bread. There are many intelligent and disinterested persons in the Mofussil who have been at some pains to master the subject, and it has come within the scope of their experience, particularly in several parts of Gujarat, where the working of cotton mills and factories is to be seen and learnt on a large scale. From what has been seen and known of hundreds and thousands of workpeople and mill hands in Gujarat and Kathiawar, no one can dare assert that long hours tell so heavily upon the constitution and health as is stated by Dr. Blaney and those who accept his views. With all due deference to the Doctor's long and varied experience, especially of native life and manners, it can be said that a mill hand or a day labourer is not so friendless a being as may be imagined. These labourers live in small groups or little colonies, and the poorest native always boasts of the luxury of a wife—sometimes many—and of a number of other family members. While going to work he leaves some one at home to look after his domestic requirements, to cook his food, and generally to assist him and make him comfortable after his day's work. All his hopes and wishes are centred in the one great object of life—good wages. By working long hours the man is able to improve his condition, and to do good to those about and around him. Viewing the matter in this light, it is hard to think that long hours have the least prejudicial effect on the health and body of mill workpeople. No material change can be detected in the moral, physical, or intellectual condition of those who work 10 hours a day, or even on those who work 13 hours. On the contrary, a change for the better has made itself perceptible in the circumstances of those who work longer. They are better housed, better fed, and better clothed, and on the whole are a healthier and happier lot of men and women. With regard to the young, however, the Doctor's views hold good. Every man ought to be dead against the system of the young of both sexes being overworked, especially when it is known that they possess such zeal and patience as to sacrifice themselves rather than lose their wages.

To come to the question of education to the children of mill hands, it must be acknowledged that some kind of education is necessary for them. It should be of a plain and useful description. Their education should be confined to matters which can be applied to the common affairs of life and no more, so as to give them protection against their hard-earned wages being plundered by cunning men with whom they have dealings.

The mill industry in India is still in its infancy, and as it is a source of maintenance for thousands, care should be taken that no inconsiderate law-making should cripple so useful and profitable an industry, or be needlessly burdened and obstructed. In these days of famines, and starvation, and heavy taxes, the poorer classes do not mind working long hours, hence it is important that Government should not take the bread out of the mouth of these children of toil by any unnecessary and sentimental legislation. It is very easy to criticise and to advise, but it is very difficult to act with wisdom. To express theoretically an opinion upon any subject without much acquaintance with it is a habit much to be deprecated, and looks like philanthropy run mad.

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.
Broach, Jan. 20.

THE PROVIDENT WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the letter of "Civil Branch" in your issue of the 10th ultimo I am rather inclined to think that on several points he has slightly misunderstood the prospectus of the above scheme, and to avoid such misunderstanding, it might be as well that the features of the prospectus to which he refers should be a little more clearly explained. I am myself confident, from what I know of the promoters of the fund in question, that they have but one object and desire to benefit all the subordinates of the Department alike, and as a civilian I scarcely like the tone of your correspondent's communication which I think is calculated to create dissension between the military and civil branches of the Department.

First, with regard to the statement that the greater number of civilians, being retired, will benefit unduly the military men. Now, Sir, I don't think that pail will hold water for one moment, for if the opportunity of retirement be offered to a greater number of civilians than military men, I think "the boot will be on the other leg," and that the civilians will be more likely to derive greater benefit from the fund. They will if they retire in the proportion of two to one, as your correspondent says will be the case, certainly draw exactly twice as much money in the way of bonuses as the members of the military branch, and how this is to be turned to their disadvantage I am truly at a loss to discover.

I quite agree with "Civil Branch" that the preparation of a "general list" will be an unpleasant task and possibly provocative of discontent, but it must be remembered that with any scheme there would necessarily be some dissatisfaction, for we have yet to find in this world the clever people who can satisfy everyone. We generally find that they who make the attempt go to the wall themselves.

"Civil Branch's" second objection was to rule 7. Well, I cannot see that it will make the slightest difference to any subscriber or to the fund if arrangements of the sort he names are entered into, i. e., if A and B arrange that, both having a claim to retire and only one bonus being available, the poorer shall, for a consideration, wait.

And now with regard to the management of the fund. Who are so well able to manage an institution of this kind than the class of men whose special interest it affects? It seems to me utter folly to talk of asking a number of men, without knowledge of the subject, to take such a thing in hand simply because they are of higher position or rank than the promoters of the scheme; but I am much mistaken if the present promoters would care to have anything to do with the ultimate management at all, and I believe that their wish to have an executive council composed of members of the Department arises from the knowledge that they will then be relieved from the numerous references and petty annoyances which will but too surely be handed over to them to deal with, if, as "Civil Branch" suggests, the management be handed over to officials of the stamp he names. One word more on this subject. I must confess to a slight feeling of surprise that your correspondent should refer in the manner he does to the proposed composition of the governing body. He quotes Overend, Gurney & Co. and the City of Glasgow Bank as examples to be avoided, and gives as a remedy the suggestion that because these two business firms were badly conducted and fraudulently managed the subordinates of the D. P. W. are unable to work properly a fund promoted for their own benefit and should hand it over to a committee of "gentlemen of high status." Eureka! He has found it; the sole remedy against misappropriation of funds will be two Royal Engineer officers or two members of the Covenanted Civil Service. "Coldly" forsooth! Your correspondent may rest assured that the coolness rests with the man who can so quietly assert the unfitness of his brother subordinates to manage their own affairs.

And now as regards objection No. 4. I quite agree that discretionary power should not be left in the hands of the governing body to the extent named in rule 22. It would be simply "robbing Peter to pay Paul," and the bachelor subscriber has a right to be considered equally with the man who is married and has a family. But it must be remembered that the rules are yet in embryo; they are mere suggestions which will need to be thoroughly considered by the executive council when appointed, and will have to be altered and revised in many respects.

With your correspondent I agree that the fund is likely to be thoroughly successful. It will meet a great want, and if only supported as it deserves, it will in course of time settle down to a fair and equitable basis for all classes of subscribers.

Meanwhile I wish my energetic military friend the Secretary every success.

Lucknow, Jan. 6. A CIVILIAN.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Apollo Bandar this evening.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December was 3,310 candies valued at Rs. 6,31,377.

VAGRANTS.—Three Europeans, named Albin Prestoy, John Cummings, and Henry Brown were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Apollo Bandar on view of the body of a seaman belonging to the Russian ship Vasadnick, who died from fracture of his skull caused by the breaking off and fall of the mizen mast which was in a rotten state, and which was being removed. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—A theft was recently reported to the Police to have been committed in the residence of Hakimjee Mahomed Khan, consisting of gold ornaments, copper pots, articles of silk wearing apparel, &c. of the value of Rs. 63. Mr. Constable Jones having been deputed to enquire into the matter, he arrested a noted character, named Abdool Ali Hoosein Ali, and recovered the greater portion of the property, which was found in the possession of the prisoner, who confessed to having committed the theft. He was yesterday charged with the offence before Mr. Nana Morojee, when he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SOME mischievous wag has been taking a liberty with the name of that earnest votary of Sarasvati, Roma Bai. He has been giving out that she has engaged to marry a Bengali graduate of the Calcutta University, residing in the Central Provinces. She has been much distressed at this malicious attack upon her, and has written to the Principal of the Sanscrit College, Poona, Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayaratna, to say that there is not a tittle of truth in the story, and that she has no intention of marrying.—*Deccan Star.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 16th instant.

Read letter No. 1017 dated 13th January from the Consulting Engineer, stating that he has engaged Mr. Roger Bertram, a mechanical engineer, for a term of three years on a salary of Rs. 320 per mensem, to assist in fitting up the hydraulic machinery at the Prince's Dock and to take charge of the working of it. The Consulting Engineer states that the conditions of Mr. Bertram's engagement are, that he should be allowed half pay if sick; Rs. 13 extra for each Sunday if required to work on that day, and a second class passage to England in a P. & O. Co.'s steamer on the expiry of his engagement, or if ordered home by reason of his being sick through causes over which he had no control. Resolution: Sanctioned.

Read letter dated 30th Dec. from the Consulting Engineer, stating that the Traffic Manager agrees with him in recommending that the depths of the sheds now in course of erection on the north and south wharfs of the Prince's Dock which was originally intended to be 72 feet, should be increased to 120 ft.; and stating that the area of covered space will be thereby increased by 43,200 square feet at an additional cost of Rs. 1,23,892. Resolution: Sanctioned.

Read letter dated 8th January from the Consulting Engineer, submitting for the consideration of the Trustees plans and estimates for the following improvements at the Apollo Bandar:—

A.	Parapets to present Bandar estimated to cost Rs.	8,142
B.	Wellington Esplanade ,, ,,	6,514
C.	Central Stairs ,, ,,	7,042
D.	Filling Apollo Basin ,, ,,	1,27,454
E.	Road on Apollo Reclamation ,, ,,	7,794
F.	Middle Road with footpath ,, ,,	8,118
G.	Central Footpath ,, ,,	3,998
H.	Widening present Bandar ,, ,,	3,851
I.	Shifting Post Office to a site on Wellington Reclamation	1,500
	Total......Rs.	1,74,413

Resolution—The following items are sanctioned:

A.	Parapets to Bandar Rs.	8,142
B.	Wellington Esplanade	6,514
C.	Central Stairs	7,042
I.	Shifting Post Office, &c.	1,500
	Total......Rs.	23,198

The others to be deferred for the present.

Read letter dated 13th January from the Consulting Engineer, suggesting that the Trustees address the Municipal authorities on the subject of lighting up the Nowrojee Hill Road, as there is already considerable traffic on this road during the night, and it will be much more when the Docks are opened. Resolution: The Municipal Commissioner should be addressed accordingly.

Read letter dated 7th January from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, reporting an accident which occurred on the 4th instant to the Barque Edwin Reed whilst getting under weigh in pilotage charge of Mr. 1st class Pilot Kennard. The Deputy Conservator states that he exonerates the pilot of all blame, as at a critical time the windlass of the ship would not work, and he recommends that the charge against the ship for picking up the anchor and chain which were slipped be reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 35, as the anchor hoy was under steam when her assistance was asked for. Resolution: The charge for the anchor hoy may be reduced in this case to Rs. 35 to the ship.

Read letter dated 16th January from the Consulting Engineer, stating that instead of laying a 9in. main from the Crawford Market for the supply of the Prince's Dock, he now proposes to lay the main from the Bazaar Gate Street, and the Municipal Commissioner having no objection to this alteration, requesting that the Trustees will sanction the same, the additional cost being estimated at Rs. 11,972. Resolution: Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 14th January:

24 Vessels piloted into harbour.
17 ,, ,, out of ,,
7 ,, transported.
1 ,, attended to.

PLUNDER OF THE S. S. ANADYR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just witnessed what to an Englishman is a most humiliating sight—the plunder of an English steamer by swarms of Arabs and Somalies.

The French Steamer Anadyr, homeward bound, passed Cape Gardafui, early this morning at 6-30 and headed away for Aden, the weather clear and fine, with calm sea. About 8 o'clock the masts of a vessel were seen close in shore on the African side. At first it was doubtful whether she was a trader lying to, or whether she was a wreck. A little later it was seen that she had heeled over on the port side, and had her ensign reversed. The smoke of a gun was next seen, on which the Anadyr at once stood in shore. On nearing the coast the steamer was found on the edge of a long narrow spit of sandy land close to an Arab town, and within a few feet of the dry sand. The vessel was in about 6ft. of water; a boat came off with the captain, and it was then ascertained that she was the Voltigern, Captain Palmer, of Dickson Bros. Liverpool, bound for Zanzibar, with six passengers, and general cargo, and a crew of 27 men. The captain asked for the services of some of the French crew to guard the cargo till assistance should arrive from Aden. The captain of the Anadyr refused to part with any of his men. The captain then returned to the wreck, and shortly after the passengers, looking very happy at their rescue, arrived on board. The captain of the Voltigern then came to the determination to abandon his ship, on the ground that the crew refused to remain by him, and that their lives were in danger from the Somalies and Arabs who were collecting gradually from all the tribes along the coast. The water along the coast here is very deep, and the Anadyr was enabled to approach close to the wrecked ship. The situation was picturesque. The wretched ship surrounded by Arab *dhows*: and the long line of surf-beaten shore with the sloping scrub lands running down to the sea; the Arab town with its towers and a back-ground of dark purple mountains and the swarms of black Somalies collecting from far and wide along the sandy beach; whole crowds were sitting on the water's edge, silent and patient, waiting for their plunder. There was apparently no intention of immediate violence to the ship-wrecked crew, but as soon as the crew of the Voltigern left the ship, and the ensign was hauled down, as the last boat left the steamer, the Somalies who had been like vultures watching for their prey made a sudden dash for the steamer, and in a few minutes were swarming like bees on every part of her, cutting away ropes, swarming up the rigging, hacking at the sails with their long knives, and throwing whatever was moveable overboard to the shoals of men who were swimming round and round the ship. It was an interesting and at the same time a most distressing sight to watch the ship being deliberately plundered, her boats abandoned, and sent adrift for the benefit of the savages, and all this under circumstances most favourable to a partial saving, if not of the ship, at least of the cargo. To the spectators, the abandonment of the ship seemed monstrous. The steamer, as she lay, was uninjured, and there seemed no sufficient reason for abandoning her. She took the ground when running at full speed on Sunday night, and no violence appears to have been offered to her crew by the natives for the three days which had elapsed. On the contrary the Arab chief of the neighbouring town had rendered their crew every assistance, although he had urged that he was powerless to defend the ship from the Somalies over whom he had no control. The fact, too, that by squirting hot water over the natives from the ship's engines the captain had kept the ship clear from Somalies without any retaliation, shows conclusively that the crew had little to fear for their lives. The determination first expressed by the captain to stand by his ship was undoubtedly the right one. In a few hours intimation would have been given to the authorities, and to Lloyd's Agent at Aden, and a gunboat would be sent to protect the ship and crew; but to abandon her in a calm sea there was an unsailor-like and cowardly act. The Arabs and Somalies seemed in no wise affected by the presence of the Mail Steamer. They probably concluded that the ship would be abandoned, and accordingly never budged an inch off the ground. That the Arabs had a right to her when abandoned is clear, and it is also clear that the natives caused the ship to be abandoned by intimidating the crew, by flourishing spears and knives from a distance. The circumstances show that the British authorities at Aden have no power or influence over the coast tribes and towns on the African coast, and the sooner the attention of Government is called to the matter the better. It is surely discreditable to our power that an English steamer which runs ashore in an Arab port on the African coast should be menaced by swarms of savages with a view of pillage. To the vermouth, pickles, and sardines the Somalies are welcome, but the gift of 1,000 rifles and 46 tons of gunpowder is a more serious matter, and likely to be misused in the hands of these marauding tribes along the coast.

The s. s. Cashmere appears to have been lost some time ago near the same spot. The captain, I believe, alleges that he mistook the headland Ras Falook for Cape Gardafui. So many vessels have been lost along this coast that a light-house ought to be erected on the cliffs known as Ras Falook to distinguish the headland from Cape Gardafui: the captain, passengers, and crew have been safely landed at Aden. Among the passengers was a German merchant who understood Suhaili, and acted as interpreter.—Yours, &c.

S. S. Anadyr, 2nd January, 1879.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL ROBERTS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

General Roberts has opened heliographic communication from Khost with Bannu. A message despatched from Khost at four o'clock yesterday afternoon was received in Calcutta the same evening between eleven and twelve o'clock. He reports that the country is quiet and the weather fine. The troops are healthy. The little snow that fell on the higher peaks of the Safed-Koh is rapidly disappearing. Some sections of the Utmanzai Waziris came in to pay their respects, and are now taking a survey party into their hills.

THE AMIR.

It is understood that the Amir Shere Ali is now in the north of Afghan-Turkistan, at a place near the Oxus.

FRIENDLY MESSAGES FROM CHIEFS.

Major Cavagnari has received friendly letters and messages from General Gholam Haidar Khan Wardak and other military officers and Khilzai and Wardak Chiefs.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF KANDAHAR.

Nawab Gholam Hasan Khan has been appointed to conduct the civil government of Kandahar City under the supervision of Major St. John, who will hold general political super[illegible]ence of the Kandahar district. The arrangements for administration are progressing satisfactorily. Sayud Muhammed, son of the late Sayud Nur Muhammed Shah, the Afghan Envoy at the Peshawur Conference, has come in and is actively assisting the administration. Sayud Muhammed was Revenue Commissioner of Kandahar under Mir Afzal Khan.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM KANDAHAR ADVANCE ON GIRISHK.

CAMP, THRO' QUETTA, JAN. 14.

The following details comprise the force for Girishk—the 5th and 10th companies of Sappers, Field Park, Field Battery, I-1 two guns, eleven Mountain Battery, four Peshawur Mountain Battery, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, 27th Baluchis, a wing of the 19th, and the 32nd Pioneer Regiment. The following details remain at Kandahar under General Nuttal—two batteries 40-pounders, Battery E-4, three troops 1st Punjab Cavalry, wing 59th Regiment, six companies 26th Bengal N. I., wing 12th Khelatie Ghilzais. The 2nd Sikhs on arrival will follow General Biddulph, and the remainder of the force will accompany General Stewart. It is not considered that any immediate advance beyond Girishk is at present contemplated.

All is quiet in Kandahar; the shops are open and trade proceeding as usual.

Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan has been appointed civil Governor. The Amir's late servants refuse assistance, but the leading merchants have visited General Stewart promising submission. There is much excitement in town about the Amir's withdrawal from Kabul, the people fully believing that he will return with Russian assistance, and Yakub Khan, they believe, will withdraw to Herat.

About 13,000 maunds of the Amir's grain have been seized, besides immense quantities of gunpowder found in the arsenal.

A few cases of stragglers being murdered are reported from the rear. The post has been delayed two days.

One heavy battery has arrived. Four elephants out of eleven, and 100 bullocks out of 400, have died on the road.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LATE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Lord Cranbrook has permitted unemployed Major-Generals of the late Indian Artillery to remain unemployed in India for three years after promotion.

Consols closed at 96½, being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

THE NORTH NORFOLK ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Conservative candidate has been returned for North Norfolk by a large majority, in place of the deceased member.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

The Accountant of the City of Glasgow Bank to-day testified that he prepared accurate balance sheets of the Bank accounts, which were altered in red ink under the direction of Messrs. Potter and Stronach. The alterations enormously understate the Bank's liability.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Thibet, with the outward English Mails of the 10th inst., left at seven o'clock this evening for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114¼
Bar Silver	50½d.

Departures.—Sicily and Diana.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	on demand			1s. 7 9-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight			1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3	,,	,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,,	,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	,,	2·10½ to 2·11	,,

THE Maharaja Sindia was received on Saturday last by the Viceroy in private durbar with the usual official ceremonies.

WE republish elsewhere a letter addressed to the *Indian Daily News* by a passenger on board the French Steamer Anadyr, describing the wrecking of the British ship Voltigern by Somalis, near Cape Guardafui.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) understand that on hearing of the savage attack on Mrs. Gordon, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief did a kindly action in causing a telegram to be forwarded to Captain Gordon, giving him leave of absence to return to Lahore to tend his wife in her wounded state.

WE hear that Captain R. Pole Carew, of the Coldstream Guards, has come out as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Viceroy.

MR. J. L. KIPLING, Principal, School of Industrial Art, Punjab, has been allowed an extension of leave for seven months, from the 15th of March next.

Two daughters of the late Captain J. A. Kelso, of the Royal Artillery, killed in action on the 2nd December, 1878, while in command of No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, at the storming of the Peiwar Kotal, in the Kurram Valley, are candidates for admission to the "Bath School":—Marion Kelso, aged nine years and two months and Edith Kelso, aged six years and six months. Captain Kelso's widow has been left in very straitened circumstances, with four children, and will have a pension of £80 a year only to support herself, and £16 a year for each child. The case is earnestly recommended to the notice of the officers of the Royal Artillery, Punjab Frontier Force, and of the Army and the public generally to secure the children's admittance to the Royal School at Bath, for daughters of officers of the Army. Votes for both girls, for the elections of June and December, 1879, and subscriptions for the purchase of votes by orders on London, or on any stations in India, as may be most convenient to the remitters, will be thankfully received by Major-General H. C. Johnstone, C.B., who will, for the present, act as Honorary Secretary. The cost of a vote in England is half a guinea, or 10s. 6d. In India it will be, to cover exchange, &c., Rs. 6.12.

THE *Indian Daily News* is concerned at the state and prospects of the Indian cotton trade. Our contemporary says:—"Our cotton trade keeps in a bad way, and we are afraid that it is tolerably certain to go from bad to worse as time passes on, unless something happens either to spoil the crops in the United States, or to improve the condition of trade in Lancashire. We wish no harm to our American friends, even though their tariffs are such as would make angels weep (if angels accept the principles of free trade), and we are not in the least anxious that India should benefit at their expense; let them go on and prosper. Meanwhile, however, the cheapness and abundance of good cotton is driving ours out of the market. The exports in December were not more than 72,000 cwt., being very much less than in the corresponding month of the three previous years. During the first three months of the present cotton season, *i.e.*, October, November, and December, the total exports have been about 269,000 cwt., comparing very unfavourably with the years 1875 and 1876 and previous years, although the quantity is a little larger than the exports of 1877, but then it must be remembered that the exports of 1877 were much affected by the failure of about three-fourths of the crop in the Gujarat cotton districts. This year there is no failure, though the crops have been late, and are backward in reaching the coast. Traders have been able to keep up prices locally hitherto in the face of a falling market in Liverpool, the demand for consumption in the Bombay mills having enabled them to hold out against buyers for export, but this stand-by no longer exists to such an extent, and we are inclined to think that cultivators will hardly get remunerative prices. In the matter of exports, Calcutta has almost kept pace with Bombay during the three opening months of the cotton season,—a decided novelty in the cotton trade."

THE *Pioneer*:—Though the loss of human life has been small in this campaign so far, it is horrible to think of the manner in which the baggage animals have suffered. This subject has another phase besides that which bears reference merely to the supply of the army. The miserable arrangements which have been dignified by the name of a commissariat system, have not alone provoked bitter complaints from the troops at the front, but have led to a sacrifice of animals, under cruel privations and neglect, which is discreditable as it is deplorable. We lately mentioned the case of a convoy officer who started from Mithankote on the line of march to Kandahar, with 520 camels, and lost them all by the time he got to Quetta. How is it to be expected that the wretched brutes can live when they are driven forward without food or covering for the night? It is as bad on other lines of communication. Turn to what our correspondent at Jallalabad wrote the other day:—"The roughness of the road is telling upon the camels terribly. It has even been said that our daily loss is nearly 200." Losses of that kind are not only wasteful, but shameful. One would hesitate, writing at a distance, to say precisely what ought to have been done to prevent the suffering described, but the criticism from the camp is clear and confident. A cart-road from Jamrud to Jallalabad must be made if the force is not to be left helpless and starving. The troops should be set to make the road, in the way this was done in Abyssinia.

MARTIN WEIBERG, the seaman who took part in the robbery of 5,000 sovereigns from the P. and O. s.s. Avoca, and who had been in custody in Melbourne for some time, has made his escape. It appears that when in gaol he made a statement to the detectives that he had "planted" a number of the stolen sovereigns near the selection which he took up on the Tarwin River, in Gipps Land, and offered to point out the spot. His statement received credence, and his offer was accepted. Inspector Secretan, the officer in charge of the detective department, accompanied by Detectives Duncan and Mahony, started with him for Gipps Land. On arriving at the Tarwin Weiberg stated that he had placed the sovereigns in an iron kettle in the bed of the river, and a search was commenced. A whole day was occupied in this manner, and next morning, when preparations were being made for resuming the search, Weiberg gave Detective Mahony, who was nearest to him, a blow on the stomach, and rushed away. He was followed, but the police lost him in the bush. It was solely on the strength of a statement made by Weiberg that Elliston, the former chief officer of the Avoca, was arrested recently in London, and that fact alone makes his escape a very serious matter.

THERE will appear in our columns (*Indian Church Gazette*) from time to time articles describing the various stations to which chaplains are appointed, with special reference to the work, out-stations, churches, institutions, &c. We have great hope, too, of arrangements being made to obtain descriptions of the church's missions. By these means, we trust, many useful hints will be gained to our mutual advantage, nor we do think such articles will be read without interest by those who are not directly engaged in the church's work.

THE Viceroy has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be designated the "Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifles," and to be attached to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes.

A DIFFERENCE between the master and crew of the British barque Lady Bird has been referred for investigation to a marine board at Rangoon. The master, Captain George Bevan, charged six of his men in the local police court with refusing to obey lawful commands: the crew—and they are supported by the chief officer—accuse him of cruelty to them on the voyage.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says of the Kashmir famine:—"With reference to Dr. Downes' letter from Kashmir, published in our columns of the 15th instant, there is no reason to believe that his statement is at all exaggerated. The Government is aware that unless strenuous efforts are made to import grain into the Valley by the Maharaja's Government, the distress during the coming season will be as great as it has been during the past year, in which there has been such an enormous mortality. Arrangements are about to be made by the Punjab Government to transport, by way of Murree and Baramulla, 100,000 maunds of grain, which, if it reaches by the month of May next, will be in time to relieve the pressure, just when it will be most wanted. But the question of the importation of grain is of less importance than that of distribution, when it reaches its destination. Under the present system, no amount of importation will prevent great mortality, for the unanimous report of competent observers is to the effect that so long as the distribution remains in the hands of Hindu Pandits, the Mahommedan population will be neglected. At present the Hindu class is permitted to buy large quantities of grain while the Mahommedan population is only permitted to purchase enough for daily wants, and in many cases is unable to obtain any grain at all. The Pandit classes buy far more than is necessary for consumption, with the intention of re-selling it at high prices when the pressure becomes more severe. Until this state of things is put a stop to, no importation of grain will be sufficient to relieve distress."

THE Melbourne obituary includes the name of Captain Amsinck, R.N., who for the last quarter of a century had been a resident in that colony. He had attained the ripe age of 80 years. Captain Amsinck entered the navy in September 1811, as first-class volunteer on board the Niemen, 38 guns, and on being transferred to the Hannibal, 74 guns, assisted as midshipman at the capture, on the 26th March, 1814, of the French frigate La Sultane, 44 guns, 330 men. He afterwards served on the home station in various vessels. At a later period he was employed on the coast of Africa, as acting lieut. first on board the Owen Glendower, 42 guns, and subsequently on board the Bann, 20 guns, Captain George Woolcombe. Early in 1824 he returned to England, and having received official promotion, was placed on half-pay. He attained the rank of commander in 1864. From 1839 to 1841 Captain Amsinck acted as secretary to the Commissioners of Railways in England (Sir Frederic Smith and Professor Barlow). He came to Victoria in 1853 on a mission connected with railway and harbour construction. He was brother-in-law to General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., G.C.B., the conqueror of Delhi, and also related by marriage with the family of Lord Berners.

HOG HUNTING IN JEYPOOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LUCKNOW TIMES."

HOG HUNTING, or Pigsticking is, in India a common and favourite sport, but in Jeypoor, the young Rajpoot cheifs consider "sticking" a pig with a spear a very tame way of hunting, and have recourse to a somewhat novel, but very dangerous mode of subduing this denizen of the jungles. As it may interest some of your shikaree readers, I will describe a day's sport I had in Jeypoor in company with a Rajpoot chief, by whom I was invited to join in "Pig Polo." A day having been appointed, we arranged to start very early in the morning, so that we should be in time to get the wild boars in the open ground, and before they retired for the day to more secluded spots in the surrounding hills and nullahs. I was asked to bring a few of my friends to join in the chase, and managed to get three, and we set off very early for the ground. When we got there I found my friend, the Rajpoot, had already arrived with about 12 horsemen, all armed with bamboo clubs about four feet in length. He then came up to us, and asked us to exchange our spears for clubs, as we should not have nearly as much sport with spears as with clubs. We were taken somewhat by surprise, and thought that, as it was difficult enough to meet the charge of an infuriated boar at the point of the spear, in would simply be foolhardiness to attempt it with a "lathee." However, we were assured that there was no more danger in this than in the other; and as we did not wish him to think us wanting in "pluck," we accepted, and set forward. We had not long to wait when we started a fine herd, and from amongst it we picked out the largest tusker, and gave him chase. After a run of a mile or so, we came up to him, and then commenced a scene that I shall never forget. My Rajpoot friend was the first to ride up to the boar, and saluted him with such a "thud" with his club, that it seemed as if piggie would have sunk to the ground, but no, he continued his headlong course. In the meantime we all came up to the scene of action, and commenced mutilating the tusker in right earnest. After about 15 minute's battering, the animal turned round and charged headlong amongst our line, and succeeded in inflicting a few ugly rips on a few of our horses. In this way we continued battering him for nearly an hour, without, in any way making an impression on him, although we thought it impossible that he could last out so long. We then drew up to take breath and allowed the boar to recover himself also. We found that two of our horses were seriously wounded, so one of my friends had to change his nag for one the Rajpoot gave him. After 10 minutes' rest we renewed the attack, and this time the ill-humour of our antagonist was really roused, and he charged right and left at us, throwing one of my friends clean off his horse. He, however, escaped unhurt, as there were 16 besides him that were engaging the attention of the boar. In this way we continued the fight for another hour, by which time the pig was fairly "done-up," and the young chief coming up just then, wheeled round, letting go his bridle, and with both hands, administered such a tremendous blow at the back of the pig's head, that he sank down to rise no more. Thus fell a brave boar fighting to the last gasp.

I cannot find words to describe the excitement this day's sport afforded us. It exceeded by far anything I had ever had before in Pigsticking, or any other sport. In hunting with the spear every one has not a chance of coming to close quarters with the game, as a fairly planted thrust under the fore-arm, generally does all that is required, and the animal has not the strength to defend himself after. But in this way all have a fair chance of a "pelt" at him. And the danger attending a charge is not to be laughed at, for, before we had gained the victory, 3 or 4 saddles had been emptied, with the prospect of a probe from his ugly trushes.

To play "Pig-Polo," you must be a good horseman, with good nerve and a quick eye, for a little slip will see you "kissing the grass."

I enjoyed myself thoroughly, and learned something I never knew before. They have likewise a novel way of carrying the game home. Ropes are taken out, and a slit mode in the back tendon of the hind legs, and having securely tied the ropes thus, (two ropes being used), they are next passed through the saddle-girths of their horses, and secured similar to yoking a horse to a cart. These arrangements being completed, we started homewards, a distance of over 6 miles, at a full canter. It was an amusing sight to see the pig bounding along behind us, sometimes high in the air. We thanked the young chief for the excellent sport he had afforded us and came home dreadfully tired. Before parting, he invited us to join him in another hunt, but this time it was not intended to kill the Boar, but bring him home alive. How this was done, I shall describe in a future letter.

In conclusion, I shall be glad to know if any of your numerous readers have ever hunted in this way. I have never known it to be done anywhere out of Jeypoor, where the chiefs are very daring hunters.

January 13th, 1879.

PASSIM.

THE SAYID OF KUNAR AT JALLALABAD.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Jallalabad writes under date January 15:—

The Sayid reached the river at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been on the march for about four days. He had with him some twenty or thirty mounted men as a guard, armed with match-locks and pistols, and these had been required on the way as he had been molested by some hill men soon after he started. It was not a sufficiently serious opposition to check his coming forward, and he marched down the Kunar Valley till he reached Besud, as the district immediately opposite Jallalabad is called. Primitive rafts of sheep-skins or mussuks inflated with air were used to float the strangers over and it was a picturesque sight watching the ferrying of the Sayid and his motley followers into what is, for the time, British territory. The raft of the country is as strange a craft as ever navigated a river, for it is merely an open platform of rudely cut branches of trees tied down upon eight or ten swelling sheepskins, which seem about to burst from over-tension as they receive their load. The raft is about eight feet square, and twelve or fifteen men will crowd upon it; the only precaution the boatman takes being to blow a litter more air into the skins and than coolly tie them up, his usual mouth-piece being the leg,—or rather the skin that once covered the leg of the living animal—which sticks out grotesquely enough with its fellows as if protesting against the base use to which it had been put. The raft is attached to a rope, stretched across the stream, by a fork-shaped twig, and this weak branch is all that prevents the current sweeping the whole thing away, passengers included. By hauling on the rope the ferryman works across; the complete insecurity of the arrangement is made palpable by the rope at either end being anchored only to the big branch of a tree cast down on the sand, and then half covered with boulders and smaller stones. Drifting over on such a raft the Sayid of Kunar got safely ashore, where he was met by Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, and a number of local Khans. The little knot of men that formed up slowly as the horses were being taken across at a lower ford, was full of life and animation. The Sayid himself is a fine handsome man, with a calm intelligent face; while his followers are as fierce and uncouth looking rascals as ever shouldered a *jhizail*. They were bristling with arms, and had pistols and daggers enough to have stocked a museum. One even boasted of a large circular shield, swung at his back, and perhaps a wilder lot of hillmen Kohistan could not send forth. The city having been passed through, the Sayid and his galloping attendants were taken through the camp, the size and order of which much impressed them. Major Cavagnari had the usual ceremonious talk with the new-comer, who fairly and openly expressed his friendship for the English, and seemed quite sincere in all his protestations.

The four Sayids of Shergarh and their companion, a notorious ruffian, who were captured on Sunday in the excursion into Kamah, were sent off this morning to Peshawur, under a guard of Guides' Cavalry and a few 45th Sikhs, who were returning to Basaule on escort duty. The prisoners were clearly persons of importance, for they were richly dressed, and their behaviour was that of men self-confident and independent. They seemed to take their arrest and removal out of the country as a matter to be accepted as unavoidable, and they marched away as calmly and with as much unconcern as if they had been returning to their villages. They have been rendered harmless for mischief for a long time to come, but it is doubtful if any severer punishment than mere detention at Peshawur will be dealt out to them.

THE CAVALRY ACTION AT MATOON.

(From a Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

CAMP MATOON, KHOST VALLEY, JAN. 10.

THE column under General Roberts, C. B., V. C., destined for the occupation of the Khost Valley, consisted of the following troops—1 squadron 10th Hussars and head-quarters Wing 5th P. C, under the command of Colonel Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade; Koorum Column and the left Half-Battalion 72nd Highlanders, the 21st and 28th Regiments P. I., with Nos. 1 and 2 Mountain Batteries under Colonel Barry Drew. These troops left Hazar Pir on the 2nd instant marched the 1st day to Jaji Murdan, a distance of ten miles through a fairly level country; on the 3rd to Bakh, a distance of eleven miles, but through a very difficult country, leading over a kotal, and terminating with a very steep and rocky descent. The column being much hampered by a very large convoy of camels with supplies for 15 days, the General very wisely divided his force, sending on the greater portion to Bakh, and leaving the convoy with the 21st P. I., a mountain battery and some cavalry, encamped at Dani on the top of the kotal, and the latter then came on the next day and joined the column at Bakh. On the 5th, the whole force moved on to Yakoobi, a short and very easy march over a fine plain country well suited for the operations of a large cavalry force; but in certain parts most treacherous, owing to the presence of blind bogs, in some of which several of the horses of the cavalry flankers got involved, and were with much difficulty extricated. At Yakoobi, the Afghan Governor of Fort Matoon, Akram Khan, came out to meet General Roberts, and pay his respects. He was accompanied by a motley gathering of the Ameer's levies, very promiscuously armed with matchlocks, tulwars and pistols, &c. The General received the Governor (or rather Naib as he is called) in private durbar, and then dismissed him with an order to meet him half way the next day. Akram Khan is a man who has served the Cabul Government for some time in these parts, having been formerly Governor of Koorum for seven years, after which he returned to Cabul for some years, and has now been in his present post for some months. There is nothing particularly distinguished in his appearance, except that he has a very shy, furtive look about him, and never seems quite at his ease. He was accompanied by his Meerza, a most truculent-looking burly individual. On the 6th the force marched on to Matoon, where the Governor duly met us half way as desired. With him the General went on to the fort, accompanied by an escort of the 10th Hussars. On arrival the garrison turned out from the fort and forming up in two lines, received the General with a sort of salute trooping their colors—two red triangular standards and tom-toms beating the while. Proceeding through their midst, General Roberts entered the fort and entered the Governor's quarter where a conversation took place, followed by a general tea drinking, which tea having been concocted according to the Afghan tastes, did not seem quite to please the palates of some of the company, judging by their grimaces after tasting it. The fort itself is a square mud enclosure, with a sort of inner citadel and with bastions at each corner. It would never stand an artillery fire, but it is quite strong enough to resist an attack from the hill tribes. Having finished his interview with the Governor, General Roberts returned to his camp which was now being pitched on the adjacent plain. Notwithstanding our apparently peaceful reception, rumours became rife during the course of the afternoon that the people of the neighbouring hill tribes, Mangals and Waziris and others, meditated an attack on the camp. The Maliks of the Matoon had not come in by the evening, when ordered; and in point of fact sent in a message to the Commissioner that as the people of the hill tribes threatened to burn their villages if they dared to enter into communication with the British, they could not come in to our camp. All things thus portending a row, the General took the greatest precautions for the safety of the camp during the night, but again sent word to the Maliks of the villages around that if they did not come in at once, they would be severely punished the next day, and the result was that eventually they came into the camp, though under pressure. On the 7th, the previous night having passed off quietly, intelligence was brought in that the tribes were collecting [illegible] the camp, and the troops were [illegible] in readiness to [illegible] at 11 a.m. News was brought in to the effect that [illegible] of armed people were advancing by the villages [illegible] called Matoon [illegible].

A troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry was sent out to reconnoitre, and after proceeding some three miles or so sent in a report that they had come across large forces of about 2,000, who advanced on them, opened fire, and caused them to retire, which they did very steadily and quietly, and without loss. General Roberts at once ordered out the whole of the cavalry under Colonel Gough to support the advanced troops and check the enemy. This force of cavalry rapidly mounted and proceeded in the direction of the enemy,—the squadron 10th Hussars under Major Bulkeley and wing 5th Punjab Cavalry under Major Ben Williams. A very quick gallop soon brought them in sight of the enemy, who were in large numbers on the low hills and were making great demonstrations, rallying very strongly round their standard, a white one, evidently carried by one of their Maliks or Moollahs. There was no opportunity for a charge owing to the nature of the ground, and under these circumstances our cavalry could only act with any effect dismounted. Colonel Gough directed both regiments to advance rapidly by successive troops, and take up the most favourable positions to open fire. This movement was most admirably carried out, and first one and then another advantageous position was taken up, and a very heavy and very accurate fire opened on the enemy, who commenced a precipitate retreat. Both regiments vied with each other as to who should get in at the enemy with the best effect, the 10th Hussars charging a low hill to the left, the 5th Punjab Cavalry another, the centre of the enemy's position, and the result was immediate and utter discomfiture. The 5th Punjab Cavalry, or rather a troop led by Major Williams, very nearly captured the enemy's white standard, in fact the standard bearer was shot, and for a time there were hopes we might secure it, but again the broken ground impeded a sufficiently quick advance to do so. In the mean time another large force appeared from the villages as if with the intention of reinforcing their friends, but these also were very quickly dispersed by the rapid and accurate fire of the Martini-Henry carbines. The cavalry then held the position till reinforcements came up of the 28th Punjab Infantry and a mountain battery. They were then relieved of their work, and the reinforcements drove the enemy further to the summit and over the mountains in front. In the meantime two other attacks were made in the vicinity of the camp: one to the right front, and the other to the left rear. For a time our small force had their hands full, but the Sepoys were "all there," and admirably handled by the Major-General they drove the enemy off with very heavy loss, from village to village, till they bolted in the open, when Major Stewart with a troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry was able to make a charge. This he did most gallantly and effectively, sabreing numbers of the flying foe and pursuing them as far as the nature of the ground permitted. Darkness coming on, the troops were recalled to camp, having every way thoroughly beaten and demoralised the enemy, who never even attempted to make any rally, as contrary to the usual custom of hill warfare, never did in the slightest way to molest or harass the retirement of the troops. The action was very creditable to the troops whose steadiness and gallantry was above all praise. The enemy's loss must have been very severe, moreover some 80 prisoners were captured, and ten or twelve of the villages burnt and sacked. The results have been that whilst it has come out, on subsequent investigation, that a general rising of all the tribes around was meditated, the people from all sides have since tendered their submission, and the raiders have utterly retreated into their hills. The Mangals are believed to have been the authors and organizers of the enterprise, and they have so severely suffered that it is doubtful if they will again show their faces in opposition to the British forces.

On the 8th, all was quiet, but on the night some shots were fired into the camp, and an alarm rose that we were attacked, but it is believed that it was only an attempt to rescue some of the prisoners, who themselves, on the alarm, made a simultaneous effort to escape. The guard of the 21st Punjab Infantry, however, soon repelled this attempt. Some men, however, did for a time escape, only to be shot down, and some were killed in the act of rising to start off. About 9 or 10 of these wretched men were killed, and the same number wounded. Their fate was brought on by their own folly; there is no doubt the alarm raised was with a view to facilitate their flight.

The valley is now quiet and reduced to submission, but we generally believe we shall be kept here a few days longer, to restore confidence among the people. Whether the General will think it necessary to leave any portion of his force here, is a matter of conjecture.

The climate is fine at present, milder than Kooram, and the health of the troops excellent.

A FAMINE WALLAH'S REJOICING ON LEAVING MADRAS.

(Communicated to the Madras Athenæum.)

AT last, after weary weeks of expectation, the Government order is issued, which transfers me from famine duty to my permanent appointment in the north of India. It has been a long time that we have been on famine duty, and when we look back we don't discover that our services have been of much use in relieving the distress caused by the famine, on the contrary, it has seemed that only those unfortunate young officers from regiments stationed in the north of India, knowing no language spoken in the south, and having no experience of any kind of civil work, have been made magistrates and entrusted with the supervision of many thousands of work people, with a proportionately very large increase of pay, while nearly all those accustomed to the control of coolies, and well versed in the management of works and control of the expenditure on them, have been busily trying to close the stable door after the steed has gone, in other words preparing works on which to employ the people in the event of another famine. Perhaps all this has not been absolutely waste of time, for of course the Madras Government is in possession of a vast deal of information for which it might have waited for a long time, for on the authority of a District Engineer, the Madras D. P. W. is not a Survey department, and one could hardly expect that the revenue surveyors could survey for, and prepare, engineering schemes. However, the famine was a terrible time, and none can wish to go through such an experience a second time; the defeat of the Government may well be excused in dealing with such an unparalleled disaster with a staff in all departments too weak to be efficient in even ordinary times: and it would be well if the lessons so hardly taught were taken to heart, and the superior establishments brought up to a reasonable strength. There can be no true economy in limiting the number of European Officers so far that each one has more to do, and greater extent of ground to cover, than he can do thoroughly; it merely breeds despair in the man, and he allows the work to be virtually carried on by his sheristadars and other native subordinates. And if Madras insisted on having its fair share of officers, it would be surely wiser of the Government of India to spare some of the officers in excess in all branches from the north, where they cannot be profitably employed only serving as they do to create a block in promotion, and disgusting many a worthy man with the master he serves. But even now Madras is still neglected and still uncomplaining, we hear of young men from Cooper's Hill coming out in a steady flow, and being posted to the north where the Government is embarrassed to know how to get rid of superfluous numbers, but none to Madras where men are sadly needed. Who is to blame for this state of things? The Government of India? yes, partly: for the Supreme Government should be impartial, and care for the remotest part of the country as much as for that which comes within the personal experience of the Viceroy. But the root of the evil is in the Presidency itself, and the official clique that rules it. Wedded to custom whether right or wrong, but only Madrassi; jealous of even friendly help, which they term interference; preferring the interests of Madras as a country separate from its neighbours, to such an extent that being in India Madras can hardly be said to be of India; having but little interest in the affairs of the empire external to the part in which they work; and knowing very little and not more than the average in England, of the country beyond Madras, to which the names of Bombay and Bengal are applied without regard to the geographical positions of the provinces, and nationalities, comprised in the official states of the two other presidencies, is it any wonder that the Madras officials find small encouragement from the Government of India, and are allowed to get along as best they may in the way they have chosen for themselves? The Madras officials never seemed to appropriate our presence among them, and regarded us rather as interlopers, which was not a pleasant position to find ourselves in. Not but that we were always received with courtesy and the hospitality for which Madras is famous, but official intercourse was rather strained from fear of wounding the susceptibilities of the Madras worthies, which were rather tender from the treatment undergone from the famine Commissioner and the Government of India. If I am asked, I must say that I really enjoyed my time in Madras for I had no disagreeable work directly connected with the famine, and appreciated this thoroughly from previous experience of what that work is. It was a grand opportunity of seeing the country, for I travelled within a few miles of the length of every railway in the Presidency, and visited the places of greatest interest. Having all the tastes of a regular globe trotter this suited me, for it is much pleasanter to take one's time in travelling, and especially to get one's way paid by a benevolent Government; and besides, being on duty one escapes the odium attached to a tourist flitting from place to place, and adding one more name to the list of places he has done. After many years chiefly spent in travelling from place to place, so that the character of a nomad has grafted itself on to that of an Englishman, whose glory is his home, I was getting just a little weary of the precision of a cantonment, especially as I had no work to do; and it was with great satisfaction I received my order for transfer to my old district. My tent and property is soon consigned to the railway to carry it off some two thousand miles, and I present myself at the station a few days afterwards and buy a ticket for Bombay. The process gone through at the station would be bad for a man who wants to slip away safely, and at the same time to take his luggage with him, for there is no avoiding the attentions of the luggage clerk, who inquires after your name and writes it down three times over in his book, and generally on the labels to be put on to the luggage; he might let one off this last process, for he never spells the name right, which is pain and grief to a man who is proud of one of those good old English names which are pronounced in a way anything than but which the spelling would lead one to expect. It is astonishing that no simpler way has been found for booking luggage than the one in vogue, which wastes time, and is trying to the temper. At an intermediate station, where there are not many passengers to be attended to, the present system, except for being offensively awkward, does well enough; but at a station like Boree Bunder at Bombay, and some of the large up-country stations like Allahabad, it is a positive nuisance. At Bombay for instance the whole luggage, great and small, of a passenger is seized outside the platform gates and there weighed, and the uttermost farthing exacted for the carriage of even such articles as his bedding, which is necessarily rather heavy for passing from a hot to a cold country. I called this rather harsh treatment, but it defeats itself, thanks to the blundering system of booking. At Bombay there is generally a crowd for the up-country mail train, and in the last half hour before it starts the scales are crowded, and the clerk has more writing than he can get through; knowing travellers arrive a little late, and it is discovered that there is no time to weigh the luggage, and to take payment, and so it is hurried on, and put into the van, and I suppose arrives at its destination quite as safely as though all the process of making out tickets in triplicate had been performed. I have heard, too, that the scales are peculiar, and the application of a little silver to them has quite a wonderful effect on the weight shown on the steelyard; but no one would like to defraud a company so civil and careful of the comfort of its passengers as the G. I. P. There is always a lot of delay at a station for no apparent reason; and I suppose that is how it is I have been writing ever so long, and haven't even begun my journey yet. We leave in a quiet dignified manner [the train not I] thoroughly characteristic of Madras, without bustle, or noise, and outsiders might even call it sleepy. The train traverses all the interesting parts of the country by night, and when morning breaks is rapidly nearing Gooty, and then for all day we pass through black cotton plains, broken only by rocks, and isolated hills. The day after leaving Madras on the way to Bombay is certainly the most uninteresting, and wearying, which can be spent in a train, not even excepting going across the prairie, and over the table land covered with sage bush and salt on the Rocky Mountains. Why this is so, I cannot say; but the black cotton soil is peculiarly ugly, the absence of trees and shrubs gives an uninviting appearance to the country, and the villages are ugly, and appear to be very dirty, the only redeeming feature is the hills, but they do not alleviate the sense of oppression and loneliness inspired by the vast plains. Before midday we cross the Tungabudra which is the boundary of the Madras Presidency, and I constantly find myself relieved from a haunting fear that the order transferring me was a mistake, and would be rescinded, as most orders were, when Government changed its mind, or its policy, after a few days.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS AND OUTRAGE.

(Melbourne Argus, Dec. 27.)

IT is now over two months since the police camp in the Wombat Ranges was attacked by the Kelly gang of bushrangers, and the three policemen murdered. Not only have the four murderers successfully evaded the large number of police who were sent immediately in pursuit, but they have in the interim committed a daring outrage at Euroa. The township of Euroa is on the North-Eastern line of railway, about 100 miles north by east of Melbourne, and is within the district infested by the outlawed gang and their friends. It possesses a branch of the National Bank, but although it was well-known that the gang had determined on sticking up and robbing some bank, this township was left without any protection beyond the presence of a solitary constable. On Monday, the 9th of December, whilst the police were all looking for the murderers in the ranges many miles away, the latter quietly descended on a pastoral station called Faithfull's Creek, owned by Mr. Younghusband, and situated about three miles further up the railway line than Euroa. The ruffians were fully armed with guns and revolvers, and rode four splendid horses. They bailed up all the male *employés* on the station, as also a number of railway labourers, farmers, and others, who called at or were seen passing the homestead, and locked them up in the storeroom. Amongst the callers was a hawker, from whose cart the outlaws provided themselves with a new outfit. The gang held possession of the station for nearly two days and kept 22 able-bodied men prisoners for 24 hours. During Monday night two of them kept watch whilst the other two went to sleep. Early next morning they destroyed the telegraph lines, smashing eight of the iron poles on which they were fixed, and twisting the wires into an extricable mass, so that they might not be easily repaired. In the afternoon a line repairer was sent down from Benalla to see what was wrong with the wires, and he also was made a prisoner of. Preparations were then made for sticking up the bank at Euroa. This was the principal object of the gang, and they had merely seized on Younghusband's station as a vantage ground from which they could conveniently and suddenly descend upon the bank. Before starting Ned Kelly, the leader, took a cheque from the desk of Mr. Macauley, the overseer, and said he wanted it as a means of gaining an entry into the bank. One of the gang named Byrne was left as a sentry over the prisoners, and one of the latter was taken out of the store and kept covered with Byrne's rifle. Kelly intimated that if any of the party made a disturbance, or attempted to escape, this hostage would be shot. The other three ruffians then left, Ned Kelly driving a springcart he had taken from one of the prisoners, Dan Kelly in the hawker's cart, which was driven by the hawker's boy; and the third man, whose name proves to be Stephen Hart, accompanying them on horseback. The bank was closed at the usual business hour, 3 o'clock, and at a quarter to 4 o'clock the two clerks were engaged in balancing their books, while Mr. Scott, the manager, was in his room close by. A knock was heard at the door, and on its being opened a bushman presented a cheque of Mr. Macauley's saying he wanted it cashed. The clerks declined to cash a cheque after hours, upon which the man pushed his way in, saying, "I am Ned Kelly." He was immediately followed by another of the gang and both drew their revolvers and forced the clerks to go into the manager's room, which was just behind the banking chamber. As soon as they got in Ned Kelly ordered Mr. Scott to go and tell the females in the house what visitors they had. In addition to Mr. Scott and the two clerks, there were also in the house Mrs. Scott, her family of five children, Mrs. Scott's mother, and two female servants. Dan Kelly kept watch at the back door. As soon as they were all assembled in the passage Ned Kelly demanded the money in the bank. As Mr. Scott kept one key of the strong chest, and Mr. Bradley, one of the clerks, the other, Mr. Scott replied that it was not altogether in his charge. Kelly at once turned to Mr. Bradley, and putting his revolver to his head, said he would hold him responsible for the money and he had better get it at once. After some hesitation Mr. Bradley handed him over the keys. Kelly then proceeded to search the strong chest, and appropriated about £1,500 in notes, and nearly £500 in gold and silver. All the inmates were then driven away to Faithfull's Creek station, and the whole affair was managed so cleverly and quietly that no one in the township knew that anything unusual was going on. On arrival at the station the men were placed amongst the other prisoners, but the ladies were allowed to find accommodation for themselves in the house, whilst the other captives were allowed a breath of fresh air. Ned Kelly took the money out of his cart, and securely strapped it on the front of his saddle. About a quarter to 9 the ruffians prepared for a start, but before doing so Ned Kelly locked the captives all up again with the exception of Macauley, whom he ordered to detain the rest of the prisoners for three hours longer, at the same time impressing upon him the fact that the gang would be in the vicinity, and if he let any of the prisoners go before the hour fixed he would be held responsible for it. Kelly and his mates then rode away in the direction of Violet Town. About half an hour afterwards Macauley allowed the prisoners to come out of the store to get some fresh air, but did not allow them to depart until the time fixed previous to their departure. Soon afterwards information was conveyed to the head-quarters of the police, and by 4 o'clock in the morning a party of troopers with a black tracker had arrived. The tracker followed the trail of the gang for some distance, and found that the ruffians had doubled back towards the Strathbogie ranges. A few days afterwards 50 additional armed policemen were sent up to the district, and 50 of the Garrison Corps were sent in detachments to guard various townships where branch banks have been established. The gang have since kept themselves in strict concealment amongst the ranges, and the police have been unable as yet to discover their whereabouts. It is now well known that they have many sympathisers, who furnished them with food and information as to the police arrangements, and it is considered by some that before they can be suppressed the Habeas Corpus Act will have to be suspended, so that their friends may be arrested and detained for a time. The leader of the gang has written a voluminous letter to a member of the Legislative Assembly, in which he relates his history, and alleges that his mother and other friends, who are at present in gaol for assaulting a constable, have been wronged by the police. He asks for no mercy for himself, but demands that justice shall be done to his friends, and threatens to do diabolical acts if his request is not complied with. The letter is evidently written for the purpose of exciting public sympathy.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN OF CRICKETERS.

(Melbourne Argus, Dec. 27.)

THE eleven, on their return from England, *via* the United States, landed first at Sydney, and received an excellent welcome. They were entertained at a public dinner, and an able speech was delivered on the occasion by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson. Their first match was against Fifteen of New South Wales. Not only had they to meet a strong team, but they were somewhat out of form after the Pacific Ocean trip. The Fifteen went in first, and got the uncommonly good score of 338, of which Evans made 54, Sheridan 41, Allen 37, Davis 32, E. Gregory 39, and Tindall 32. Spofforth was not in good health, and therefore did not come off with his usual success as a bowler; and Bailey, in the field, had the misfortune to break his arm. The eleven batted only 10 men in the first innings, and obtained but 71 runs. They had therefore to follow on, and started with 267 runs to the bad. Moreover, they could now only bat nine men, for Spofforth was unwell, in addition to Bailey, who had been removed from the ground on the first day. Though so many runs behind, they played the up-hill game pluckily. A score of 251 runs was obtained on a rather poor wicket—a performance that would have been satisfactory under ordinary circumstances, but proved insufficient by 16 runs to save the one-innings defeat. Horan (56), Murdock (40), Boyle (38), Gregory (28), A. Bannerman (24), Blackham (22), C. Bannerman (17), and Garrett (13) were the run-getters.

The Eleven, minus Bailey, who had to be left in Sydney under the care of a surgeon, came overland to Melbourne, where they arrived on the 10th instant. They had a public welcome at the railway station, were next received by the mayor at the Town-hall, then entertained at a public dinner, and finally a moonlight concert, preceded by a torchlight procession, was given in their honour at the East Melbourne Cricket ground. At the dinner His Excellency the Governor was present, and the health of the team was proposed in a manly, outspoken speech by the Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Moorhouse) who praised them for the ability they had shown on the English cricket field and the gentlemanlike manner in which they had conducted themselves as public representatives of the colony. The Eleven played a four day's match against fifteen of Victoria, on the East Melbourne ground, where a super-excellent wicket had been prepared. The perfect condition of the turf was wholly in favour of the batsmen, but it was not until the second innings that large aggregate scores were obtained. The Fifteen got 172, of which 76 were made by J. Slight; the Eleven followed with 198, of which 53 were scored by Garrett, 39 by Murdock, and 39 by Gregory. In their second innings the Fifteen put on no less than 288 runs. Groube 29, Gaggin 25, Alexander 40, Major 28, Elliott 23, and Tennent 70, were the prominent scorers. The Eleven had to get 263 to win, but the turf was so perfect that little doubt was entertained of their ability to make the required number. The first wicket fell for 39, the second for 83 (Horan 25). The third (Murdock 153) was not taken until the Eleven had reached within 13 of game. Garret only made 4, but Spofforth 9, and A. Bannerman 52, between them scored the last few runs required. For the Fifteen, the most efficient bowlers were Palmer, a young player only just come to the front, and one likely to prove effective in several departments of the game; and Kendall, a cricketer who accompanied the Eleven in the preliminary tour they had through the colonies before they went to England. Kendall had a very good average. Spofforth, though still in indifferent health, and Allan were the successful bowlers for the Eleven.

The Eleven afterwards played at Ballarat for two days, and at Geelong, and then went to Adelaide, South Australia.

THE ENGLISH GENTLEMEN.

THE team of English gentlemen, under the command of Lord Harris, who have come to Australia as the guests of the Melbourne Cricket Club, appeared first at Adelaide. They played twelve (with Ulyett and Emmett) against 18 of South Australia, and won by 5 wickets. The runs were made chiefly by A. N. Hornby, 78 and 22; A. J. Webbe, 35 and 6; V. Royle, 2 and 29; A. P. Lucas, 12 and 0: Emmett, 16 and 6, not out. The Englishmen found the ground rather hard and the weather warm, and they certainly had not shaken off the effects of the voyage. They came on without delay to Melbourne, and commenced practice on the M. C. C. ground. The performances of the team in their first match against the cricketers of Victoria, commenced yesterday, will be found described elsewhere in this issue.

On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th January a match will be played between the English gentlemen and the Australian Eleven, now in Adelaide. The former show great strength as batsmen, but they are weak in bowlers, and no doubt will have to include both the professionals in the team.

A TALE OF SUFFERING.

(Japan Gazette.)

WE have to report the arrival by the Sir Lancelot of a number of ocean waifs who had been picked up by that vessel in Pitt's Passage. We give the story of the unfortunates as detailed by the Captain of the Dove.

Becoming infected with the gold mania raging in Melbourne, sixteen men, Alex. Ross Rennie, Jas. Bull, James Robertson, Arthur Peck, Arthur Stephens, Robert Herbertson, John Falconer, John Kellet, George Furnell, Daniel Filmore, James Gullen,—Nelson, Henry Heisterman, Chas. Greenwood, George Wilcox and Otter Schmidt, formed themselves into a company and purchased the schooner Dove with the intention of prospecting the north-eastern part of New Guinea for gold. Mr. Ross was chosen captain of the craft, and selected James Bull as his chief mate. The little vessel was provisioned for six months and sailed from Melbourne on the 3rd of August. Before sailing Mr. Alex. McLeod joined the party as a passenger. The prospectors had every requisite with them necessary for the expedition they were bound upon, and left Melbourne full of hope and courage for the comparatively unknown, inhospitable, and unhealthy country of New Guinea. The little craft made fair progress, and behaved handsomely when struck with a thunder squall on the night of the 11th. The darkness was intense and rendered all the more so by occasional flashes of most vivid lightning which, for the instant, lighted up the vessel and then left the mariners in greater darkness than before. Although severe the storm was not of long duration, and the Dove was found afterwards to be nothing the worse for it. After a good passage of twenty-five days the schooner entered the gulf of Astrolabe and cast anchor in Port Constantine, on the north-eastern part of New Guinea. Here preparations were made for prospecting. Thirteen of the adventurers armed themselves, not only with rifles and revolvers to protect themselves against any treacherous attack from the natives, but with picks and shovels, and the usual outfit of a digger, and went to seek for the precious metal they had come so far for. Their search was unsuccessful, and so they determined to return to the vessel and try their luck elsewhere. A number of the natives were seen, but they were perfectly friendly.

On the 9th September the Dove's anchor was raised and with a fair breeze her head was put for the North Eastern entrance of the gulf, casting anchor again among a detached group of Islands not far from the main-land. Five men here went in a boat to endeavour to find a river, as well as to see if the country looked inviting for prospecting. Not finding any river, and not liking the look of the country, the explorers returned to the Dove. Here again the natives appeared and proved to be very friendly, trading freely, exchanging pigs, cocoanuts, potatoes, bananas and other fruit and vegetables for old hoop iron, (which savages are proverbially very fond of), beads and such like trinkets.

On the 12th the vessel proceeded on her way along the coast. Shortly after leaving their troubles commenced, and five of the men fell sick with fever. The vessel's head was put to the north in anticipation of falling in with a river, or at all events a good harbour where they might safely remain and recruit. However the sickness of the men increased until all were laid up. Unable to manage the vessel her sails were clewed up and she lay to for a fortnight, during which time two of the men succumbed to the fever and were buried by their comrades in the deep. The first man who died was George Wilcox, who departed this life on the 23rd September, and was followed by Arthur Stephens on the 26th. Although all the hands were sick, three or four were not altogether disabled, and Captain Rennie managed to keep the reckoning. These men now exerted themselves and got the schooner under way once more, steering for Threshold Bay, where they expected to get some assistance, as it was known that some Malays resided there looking after the interests of some Dutch traders. The day before arriving there another man, John Kellet, was buried.

On casting anchor in Threshold Bay the Malays and natives came on board to trade. Finding the helpless condition of the crew the natives planned an attack upon the vessel, which they carried into execution on the second night. Fearing no treachery, and exhausted by sickness and fatigue, the crew were in their bunks seeking rest, when about two o'clock in the morning they were aroused to a sense of their danger by the barking and yelling of some dogs chained forward. The natives had come cautiously upon the vessel, and clambered over the bows without being seen but as soon as they set foot upon the deck the dogs barked furiously, and were at once attacked by the natives with spears. Hearing noise, and having an instinctive knowledge of the cause of it, those men who were able to raise a rifle or point a revolver at once rushed on deck and a furious struggle ensued. The dusky outlines of a number of the naked cannibals were observed forward and formed marks for the rifles and revolvers of the diggers; while the air was rent with their savage yells. For about five minutes it was uncertain which way the tide of battle would flow, as the natives hurled spears and short arrows with great rapidity and force. A spear penetrated the fleshy part of the mate's arm passing through it and entering his side. However the natives retired, with a yell, leaving the prospectors masters of the field. Thankful for their escape, and considering the place unsafe for a further stay sail was set and the Dove proceeded to sea. It was anticipated that there were about fifteen canoes engaged in the attack each holding from four to six men, though probably not more than a dozen men boarded the schooner. To make more sure of their intended victims, the savages had despatched a canoe in advance of the main party with the object of scuttling the vessel. On arriving alongside these worthies attempted to make a hole in the schooner, close to the water edge, and it was found out the next day that they had nearly accomplished their purpose.

Once more at sea the distressed mariners steered their little bark for Amboina, which is situated on the north-west of New Guinea. Soon after sailing it was found that the schooner was leaking very badly, and an examination of the cause proved that she was worm eaten, a consequence of the men being too sick to clean her bottom. On the 2nd November the Dove was in Manipi or Boura Strait, about forty miles from Amboina. Head winds and strong currents, however, made progress impossible; and though the few men able to do any work were kept at the pumps, it became apparent to all that the leak was gaining on them. On the 9th the welcome sight of a sail was observed in the distant horizon. The Dove's long boat was got ready, manned and started to intercept the vessel. With anxious hearts the men pulled for four long hours and then were rewarded by being seen. The ship thus intercepted proved to be the Sir Lancelot, bound from London to Japan. The sorrowful story of the distressed men was told in a few words, and the captain of the Sir Lancelot agreed to carry all the men and their effects to his port of destination. The Dove was brought alongside the Sir Lancelot, and the goods and chattels of the unfortunate prospectors being taken on board, she was left in a sinking condition with two feet of water in her hold.

The Sir Lancelot then headed for Yokohama, the captain [illegible] the sick men from his private medical stores, and [illegible] willingly made room for them. Under this kind treatment most of the men began to revive though, on the 25th November, another of the sick men, Charles Greenwood, succumbed and was buried at sea.

On the 11th December Japan was sighted, on the 14th the pilot came on board, and on the 16th she arrived in harbour.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

AN ECCENTRIC CLERGYMAN.

(Daily News.)

AN inquiry has lately taken place into the conduct of a Lancashire clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Whitehead, Vicar of St. Paul's Church, Norden, does not seem to be one of those priests who think too highly of their sacred office. His parishioners have formally complained that he takes rather what may be called an athletic and sportive view of his duties than otherwise. Most people have had the misfortune of listening to the melancholy mumblings of clergymen who whine out the Lessons in a tone of peevish lamentation or, again, who intone them so as to produce the maximum of sound with the minimum of sense. The latter set of readers seems to hold that the scriptures are altogether too good a thing for the laity, who must be content with a vague and rather disagreeable noise. Mr. Whitehead, according to his parishioners, erred in the opposite direction. Different people have different ideals when they get into the reading box. Some care for theatrical effect, some for clearness of elocution, some for pace. It was for pace that Mr. Whitehead cared. We have all heard of the clergyman who backed himself to "give any competitor a start as far as Pontius Pilate in the Creed, and beat him." In a handicap of this most deplorable sort Mr Whitehead would have been stationed 'at scratch,' according to the complainants. No reader could have met him on equal terms. At one time he only held two services a week, on Sunday morning and in the afternoon. 'At morning service the prayers, Litany, sermon, and collection were gone through in from thirty to thirty-five minutes.' The pace is really killing, and we should not at all have wondered if Mr. Whitehead cut down his congregation from the very start, and was well through the sermon while the congregation were still struggling with the Litany. Mr. Whitehead himself denied that anything of this sort happened, or that he took any unfair and unsportsmanlike advantage. 'In the services he had allowed time for responses, but some members of the congregation drawled out the responses as long as they could, as there was an unkind feeling towards him.' Yet, in spite of opposition, in spite of laggards who hung back when Mr. Whitehead was gallantly showing them the way, this clergyman succeeded in getting through the morning service in a little over half an hour. There are always sceptics found to sneer at these extraordinary performances. If you speak of an amateur mile race run under four minutes thirty seconds, they hint suspicions of the time-keeper. If a broad jump of twenty-four feet is on record, they cast doubts on the accuracy of the measurements. Mr. Whitehead's time, however, was 'taken,' not by his friends and backers, but by his aggrieved parishioners—the persons who, out of ill-feeling to him, drawled forth the responses. The same people admit that Mr. Whitehead's evening performance (including a short sermon or homily) was finished off in the amazingly short time of twenty minutes.

There were a good many charges against Mr. Whitehead. He was accused of reading the services in a "sneering tone." He accounted for this by saying that the services at that church had become distasteful to him. Parishioners were informed by him that he was surprised "that they came to church at all, as it was impossible for him to do them any good." But that was taking the wrong view of the matter. People must have come out of mere curiosity. Since Friar Tuck despatched his "hunting mass" so rapidly, since the good chaplain in "The Virginians" ran away from his rubber and came out in again when service was over, probably no one has rivalled Mr. Whitehead in his own accomplishment. There are persons, singular as it may seem, who actually like short sermons, and they would soon have made Mr. Whitehead quite a popular preacher. His brevity was his charm. He might find a few modest competitors in college chapel here and there where the reading of the Lessons is entrusted to scholars. Thus one youth, in a familiar passage of the Apocrips, gave dramatic effect by conducting a conversation in three voices, one that of the lady, the other two (quite separate) those of her interlocutors. These devices seldom win praise from persons in authority, but even Deans of Chapel too often begin their verse of the Psalms long before the congregation is half through its portion. There is a tendency, too, to cut down the service to the Litany. All this is natural enough at eight o'clock on a cold misty morning before breakfast. There may then be some slight excuse for hurry and impatience, but Mr. Whitehead could claim no such privileges. He was reported to have said, "I have not kept you long this afternoon, and I would not have come at all if I was not obliged." If the parishioners prove their case he will probably not be obliged to come any longer. His most curious feat is reported to have been the preaching of a sermon against the Sunday School. Altogether, the service of the Church in the parish of Norden does not seem to be the duty for which Mr. Whitehead is best fitted.

If Mr. Whitehead's behaviour were really all that his parishioners allege, he represented a type of clergyman who is becoming more and more rare. The country people of Devonshire and Cumberland have stories of many a "Parson Jack," or "Parson Tom," who treated his business in this free and easy way. Mr. Whitehead appears to have resented being asked whether he meant to prepare any candidates for confirmation. The Parson Jack of Mr. Blackmore's novel went further, and declared that no child should pass till he or she could recite the Lord's Prayer backwards. The consequences of the utterance of that magical formula are well known and appalling. The old Cumberland parson, too, was often a mere sportsman or loafer without education, or taste, or reverence. Familiarity with sacred things had made him callous and capable of any eccentricity. He was in his degree like the priest who was employed to stab a certain Italian tyrant in church, because, being a priest, he was used to the church, and not overawed by the sanctity of the place. The modern school of clergy, who like to be called "good Churchmen," and who are called by a variety of other nicknames, who do their best to remember the colours of the various holy seasons, and do not always succeed, whose life is spent in meditating on the magnitude of themselves and their office, represent the reaction from the freaks of Parson Tom and the blasphemies of Parson Jack. No doubt they carry the reaction too far, and may provoke a relapse into the hasty and headlong ways of Mr. Whitehead. Parsons in that clergyman's position, who find the services distasteful, and who want to cut them short, might remember that they have it in their power to [illegible] them altogether. Seriously, there can be few greater evils that can befall a parish than to have an irreverent, reckless, and too rapid parson. The keystone of the existing rural system of society totters, and [illegible]axness and rowdyism prevail.

AN ARCTIC SUCCESS.

(Standard, Dec. 27.)

THE great problem of the Siberian Polar Sea has vexed the souls of navigators ever since [illegible] been solved at last. The North-East passage has been forced. Capes Taimyr and Tcheljuskin have been doubled. The existence of an open water-way [illegible] North Cape and Archangel to Behring Straits has been put beyond doubt. Starting from Gothenburg in the early part of July last, Professor Nordenskiöld [illegible] worked past the great Samoyede peninsula, past the Obi, the Yenisei, and the Pyasina, has doubled Cape Taimyr, has skirted Taimyr Bay, the shores of which Middendorf visited in sledges in 1843, has doubled Tcheljuskin itself, had reached the mouth of the Lena between lat. 120 deg. E. and lat. 130 deg. E. on the 27th of August last, and has there, from Yakutsk in Siberia, sent back his first despatches. From the mouth of the Lena to Behring Straits is more or less plain sailing, and the gallant crews of the Vega and her companion and sharer in the honour of the expedition, the Lena, ought soon, if not indeed by now, to be safely riding in the China Sea.

The narrative is full of the most vivid interest. We can see, as we follow the course of this memorable trip, how, between lat. 95 deg. E. and lat. 105 deg. E., the little expedition must inevitably have failed but for the vast experience and indomitable courage of its leader. Here they began to encounter not ice merely but dense fog. So heavy, indeed, was the mist that the sister vessels had to ascertain each other's whereabouts by the foghorn, and this "on an unknown way, where islands were freely met with, and where submarine reefs were probably not excluded." "At times when the fog became too dense we fastened on to some large ice-flake, or laid to alongside some of the isles, which occur in continuous groups along the coasts from Dickson Harbour to Cape Tcheljuskin. That we did not during this stage of our cruise go aground even a single time may be cited as a fine proof of the efficient manner in which the duty of the navigation of the vessel was discharged by Lieutenant Palander and the assistant officers—Lieutenants Brusewitz and Hovgaard—working under his experienced guidance." Never was praise more generous or better deserved, although Lieutenant Palander, who commanded the Swedish expedition of 1873 needed no such tributes from his old comrade in Arctic perils. Soon, however, the fog increased. For four entire days the explorers had to ride at anchor, sorely against their will, awaiting clear weather. The time, however, thus lost was utilized by dredging, and explorations in the Vega's steam-launch; and on the 18th, in spite of the prevailing mist, anchor was hastily weighed for Cape Tcheljuskin. "Our later experience of the weather of these parts of the world have proved that we did right in advancing; had we waited for clear weather we should probably have had to remain there until the sea had again put on its ice cover. . . . We met no ice, except a little bay-ice, which was in such a state of dissolution that we were unable to detect amongst it a single piece apparently strong enough to hold a couple of men. This ice would very soon no longer exist. The Taimyr Bay was nearly free from ice; in passing we even experienced a slight sea." And so the two vessels ploughed their way gallantly on, steaming through a fog so thick that only at rare intervals could the contour of the coast be distinguished, until at last even the leader himself began almost to give up hope, and to fear lest Asia's most northern promontory might prove ice-bound. Fortunately success yet waited upon courage and perseverance. They skirted the land, trending away carefully towards the north and north-east and hardly able to see far through the mist, when suddenly, to their joy, they found their labour over. They had reached the extreme north of Tcheljuskin without knowing it, and—if we may be pardoned a landsman's phrase—they at length "looked round the corner," and saw before them the open sea. The terrible cape never before passed had at length been doubled, and all now left to do was to push on to the mouth of the Lena, and so past Bear Island to Behring Strait. "We soon descried in a north-easterly direction a promontory entirely free from ice. A small bay opened up here into the country from the north, and was at the time also clear of ice. In this creek we dropped anchor at six o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th August with flags flying and salutes thundering from the small cannon brought on board the Vega. We had gained one object of our journey's aim—the reaching of the most northern point of the old world." Never, probably, yet has an achievement more remarkable been described in language of more [illegible] simplicity. From this point forth the tale almost tells itself. Ice, it is true, was encountered, and on the 23rd the expedition was blocked for a day. A good north-westerly breeze, however, carried it out into open water and on the 27th anchor had been thrown, and the little Lena was steaming her way to Jakutsk with the despatch announcing the triumph of the expedition, and the final accomplishment of the North-East passage.

Physiographers, geographers, naturalists—indeed all men of science—will wait impatiently for further details; for good work has been done with the dredge, and geological discoveries have been made, and valuable specimens collected. Short as the letter is for a record of such interest, it yet tells us of much of which we would gladly hear more. Observations have been made on the temperature both of the air and the ocean, and upon the set of the ocean currents and the strength of the tides in this hitherto almost unexplored sea. Bears and reindeer have been seen, and "birds of various kinds" seen, and the Sea has, in parts been found to teem with life. Whilst the vessels lay fog-bound to the west of Tcheljuskin the dredge was never idle and brought up from the depths a grand *trouvaille*. More especially are mentioned "some large specimens of the extraordinary Crinoid, Alecto, Eschrichtii, several kinds of starfish (as *Asterias, Linckii and panopla*), Pycnogonids, &c. Also Dr. Kjellman's trials with the dredge nearer land now brought him in large sorts of sea algæ." Of all this we shall learn more, when the brave company returns. Meantime the best news of all is that the victory is unclouded by any mishap. The letter commences, "I am [illegible] to start with the announcement [illegible] on board and everything as prosperous as possible." It concludes, "Up to this time everything has gone according to our calculations. May our further expectations be fulfilled, so that I can, already this autumn have the pleasure of sending telegraphic news to my native country from some port or other on the coast of the Pacific. All the members of the Expedition are animated with a true sense of [illegible] and are, each in his degree, exerting their endeavour to secure its realisation." So ends this plain, unvarnished narrative of an heroic exploit. Nor [illegible] its heroism, is the expedition devoid of practical value. Years have passed since Peter the Great [illegible] If only the Siberian Sea were navigable [illegible] traffic would grow up [illegible] from the Altai mountains [illegible] valuable furs could, he dreamed, [illegible] riverward to depots on the coast, [illegible] by sea to Archangel. True, [illegible] habitable region of dreary [illegible] the Tundra—the Sunderbunds [illegible] ern continent—has to be [illegible] the year the ground is frozen as hard as iron for a yard below its surface. But in the summer the rivers are open, and the huge masses of drift wood which they wash down are carried out into the Polar Sea and floated far away to Novaya Zemlya and Spitzbergen. And what has Professor Nordenskiöld to tell us? "To judge," he writes "from our experience during these last days, the northern coast of Siberia does not, at the latter end of the summer season, appear to be any more troubled with ice than is, *e.g.*, the White Sea in the height of summer. The cause of this, as I have already pointed out in the programme for the Expedition, is to be looked for in the masses of warm water which the large Siberian rivers let flow into the sea during the summer." The Obi, the Yenisei, the Chatanga, Anabar, Olonek, Lena, Jana, Indigirka, and Kolyma "all empty their waters (heated by the heat of the Siberian summer) into the Arctic Ocean. The coasts of this ocean are thereby rendered almost free from ice during a short time of the year. My impression of this state of things—and which caused me to propose the present Expedition—has consequently proved correct." Thus has at last been opened up for the vast natural wealth of Siberia an outlet of which the Archangel merchants will not be slow to avail themselves. Screw steamers can make their way in safety where sailing vessels dare not venture. With the aid of steam Nature has been once again defied and conquered. A powerful and numerous fleet will soon carry each summer to Archangel the rich products of Northern Asia, and a fresh page will be opened in the history of the great Russian Empire.

ALLEGED MURDER AT CALCUTTA.—On Wednesday last the body of a European was found floating in the river off Esplanade Row, and was picked up by a Police boat. Some seamen in town recognized the body as that of one Funk, who had arrived in Calcutta on board the Saint Kilda, and shipped on the Aphrodite, a vessel dropping down the river. Some seamen of the Louisa Fletcher stated to the Police that they had heard some seamen of the Aphrodite talking about having assaulted Funk on board the vessel, and thrown him overboard. Information having been received by the Police, a telegram was despatched, and the Aphrodite was stopped at Diamond Harbour. In the mean time Mr. Superintendent Robertson of the River Police, some constables, and the men of the Louisa Fletcher were sent to board the Aphrodite to ascertain how the crew had come by his death, and to enquire into the correctness of the statements made by the crew of the former vessel.—*Englishman.*

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

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